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BULGARIAN PAPER VIEWS MBFR NEGOTIATIONS, DELEGATE'S STATEMENT

AU301150 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[Article by Vienna correspondent Ivan Petrov: "Vienna Negotiations--What Are the West's True Intentions?"]

[Text] Vienna, 25 October--The 216th plenary session of the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held at the Vienna Hofburg today. Lyubomir Shopov, leader of the People's Republic of Bulgaria delegation, spoke at the session.

On the eve of the sixth anniversary of the beginning of the Vienna negotiations--the anniversary will actually be marked on 30 November 1979--we must state with regret that no concrete agreement has been reached on reducing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The concentration of these forces and armaments in this part of the world is truly excessive.

A review of the past 6 years since the beginning of the Vienna negotiations shows unmistakably the energetic efforts and the genuine contribution of the socialist countries aimed at implementing real disarmament. That is also confirmed by the fact that the Warsaw Pact members have always swiftly and constructively taken into consideration the specific demands of the West and have responded to them. At the same time, however, the western side has intentionally protracted the progress of the negotiations and for more than 2 years has failed to give a comprehensive answer to the constructive proposals of the socialist countries. Today, three important and constructive compromise proposals, submitted by the socialist countries on 9 June and 20 November 1978, and on 28 June 1979, are still awaiting a reply at the negotiating table.

The arguments used by the Western participants about some kind of "disproportions" in the number of ground forces of the two military blocs in central Europe are totally unsatisfactory. By those arguments the Western partners are trying to justify their lack of response. As is known, however, the official statistical data on the number of troops belonging to the Warsaw Pact armed forces in central Europe unmistakably shows the existence of a balance of forces in the zone of future reductions. Throughout several years, in the "numerical" discussion, the socialist countries have actively contributed to eliminating errors in the Western calculations and have thus far given concrete answers to more than 100 questions in that connection. It is obvious that an end should be put to the unconfirmed Western assertions about an alleged superiority of the Warsaw Pact forces and it is high time for the official statistical data published long ago to become the basis for negotiations. The 6 years since the beginning of the negotiations demonstrate that in many cases the Western countries have failed to take into consideration the spirit and goals of the Vienna negotiations, and that they continue to seek one-sided military advantages in the interests of the aggressive NATO bloc. Thus, for example, in opposition to the important and historic Soviet initiative set forth by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on 6 October in Berlin regarding the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 soldiers, 1,000 combat tanks, and other USSR military equipment from GDR territory --the Western countries are preparing to transfer to central Europe hundreds of new and improved U.S. medium-range missiles which will be directed against the USSR and the other European socialist countries. The question immediately arises about the true intentions of the Western participants in the Vienna negotiations and we also ask ourselves how the Western participants intend to achieve a real reduction in the military confrontation in the middle, as well as on the periphery of our continent.

As was seen at the press conference following the plenary session of the Vienna negotiations, Lyubomir Shopov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, dwelt precisely on those questions during his statement at the plenary session. He called the attention of the participants in the negotiations to the consistent and peace-loving policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a policy aimed at complementing political detente in Europe with detente in the military sector. The statement is confirmed by the decisions adopted at the joint session of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, held in connection with the peaceful and new initiatives of the USSR.

Lyubomir Shopov closed his statement by stressing that the unwillingness of the Western participants in the negotiations to give a constructive answer to the entire complex of compromise proposals, which has been submitted by the socialist countries, represents the main obstacle on the path of real progress in the Vienna negotiations.

PRAGUE VIEWS EFFORTS IN U.S. TO UNDERMINE SALT II

LD270547 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Michal Stas commentary: "The Struggle for the Ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II Treaty in the U.S. Senate and the Pentagon's Plans"]

[Text] Committees of the U.S. Senate are discussing daily the individual provisions of the Soviet-American SALT-II treaty. In such a sensitive area, like the country's military strength, every caution is understandable. The debates in the committees testify, however, to something different. It appears that from time to time they are merely a platform for the opponents of the treaty, who produce a stream of contrived arguments only to have them refuted and rejected during the voting procedure. Things have reached such a point that the meetings of the senate committee on foreign relations have been called obtuse and [word indistinct]. Although the contrived nature of the arguments about the Soviet threat from Cuba was apparent, several weeks had to pass before the whole affair was finally postponed for a year.

Last week it was Senator Stone who demanded that the obsolete missiles deployed on Soviet diesel submarines be regarded as strategic, thereby coming under the SALT II treaty. Senator Stone's proposal was rejected, as expected, during the voting last week. However, from all this it is apparent what kind of obstacles the opponents of the treaty are placing in the way of ratification.

Ranking high among such opponents is, for instance, Senate minority leader Senator Howard Baker, who is continually demanding modifications to the treaty, as is Senator John Glenn. These two are apparently united in their efforts to achieve one-sided advantages for the United States.

So much for the debate in the Senate. Together with the meetings of Senate's committees, which must precede the ratification of the treaty, we have also been witnessing other more disturbing steps being taken by the Pentagon, apparently with the consent of the highest quarters. Above all, as reported by the American press, the American navy has included in the weaponry of its submarines long-range Trident missiles. In the view of the press, this greatly enlarges the area from which the Soviet Union can be hit. Let us recall that the range of the Trident missiles has increased, compared with the earlier Poseidon missiles, from 2,500 to 4,000 miles--that is to 6,500 km--and the destructive force of the nuclear payloads has been increased from 560 to 800 kilotons of TNT.

However, this is not all. Last week it was revealed that the United States is violating the Soviet-American agreement to the effect that it would not develop the so-called maneuverable warheads for these submarine-launched Trident missiles. According to the Washington POST, the Lockheed company has received almost $73 million for the development of these prohibited weapons. This is in addition to almost $200 million the American Navy has spent on its research to date. This is truly maneuvering in dangerous waters, something that constitutes a curious answer to the constructive disarmament proposals submitted by the Soviet Union at the beginning of this month.

GDR PEOPLES CHAMBER COMMITTEE WELCOMES BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

LD272322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber welcomes the new and internationally significant disarmament initiative of the Soviet Union as a constructive and concrete step toward strengthening political detente in Europe through arms limitation and disarmament. This is contained in a statement on the committee's meeting in Berlin on Friday. The USSR's Berlin initiative shows the world how to thwart the efforts aimed at undermining SALT II and at hindering military detente, and how to give new impetus to the cause of disarmament.

In this connection the committee members expressed their serious concern over the dangerous plans of the NATO states to make a decision in December of this year on the introduction and deployment of new American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The People's Chamber committee states most emphatically that such plans are aimed at changing the military balance in Europe in NATO's favor.

The statement points out that the implementation of the change in the strategic situation in Europe being carried out by the NATO bodies would jeopardise detente, violate the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act, accelerate the arms race and worsen the entire international situation.

Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Berlin made it clear to all nations that new proposals for arms limitation and disarmament and actions pointing in that direction are again emanating from socialism. "From the West, from the headquarters of the Pentagon and NATO, new threats to peace, detente and the security of nations are approaching with the American death-bearing missiles. Every parliamentarian, especially in the NATO states, will now have to answer to his people for the decision he takes: will he vote against the deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe, and thus for arms limitation and peace, or will he say yes to these missiles and thus to preparations for a new war?"

People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann briefed the members of the committee on the results of the consultative October meeting of representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact members in Prague. The committee declared its total agreement with the peace appeals adopted there.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer also briefed the meeting on the course thus far of the 34th UN General Assembly. He focused attention on the efforts of the socialist states and many others, particularly the nonalined states, to safeguard international detente and to achieve real progress in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament. The GDR's active support for peaceful coexistence and its steadfast attitude of anti-imperialist solidarity were greatly appreciated, he said.

POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT FORUM

LD270616 Warsaw PAP in English 2150 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[By PAP correspondent Jan Sierzputowski]

[Text] Ostend, 26 Oct, PAP--A three-day European forum on disarmament and security began today in De Haan, a seaside resort near Ostend. It was called on the initiative of the International Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe, whose secretariat is in Brussels.

The aim of the forum is the continuation of the dialogue between representatives of various political and ideological orientations in the East and West on the key problems of contemporary Europe--disarmament and security.

The head of the Polish delegation, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party and vice president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, Tadeusz Mlynczak, delivered a speech in which he stressed the importance of public opinion in solving contemporary political problems, in preventing conflicts and tensions, and recalled the Polish nation's tragic experience in the past.

Tadeusz Mlynczak said that on the 40th anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Poland --the outbreak of World War II--the Polish nation addressed a message to the nations and parliaments of the world, calling for all possible effort to be made to free mankind from the threat of war and for disarmament. The message was sent out from Westerplatte, where the first shots of World War II rang out. Tadeusz Mlynczak said that the appeal should bring expected results.

Tadeusz Mlynczak also recalled that earlier, last December, the UN General Assembly adopted the declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace--another Polish initiative. The declaration should become a moral guideline for all states and nations.

Tadeusz Mlynczak also pointed to the rank of European public opinion in solving basic contemporary issues, the influence of public opinion on taking decisions in accord with the humanistic, peaceful aims of the whole world. In this spirit the forum strengthens and consolidates the activities of those who devote all their energy to the cause of Europe and the world without war, and stimulates the fight against the possibility of a holocaust, the fight for peace and progress.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GDR'S HONECKER

1 November Arrival

AU011447 Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 1 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 1 (BTA)--Mr Erich Honecker, secretary general of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the State Council of the GDR, arrived here today. He will pay a short friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

Mr Honecker is accompanied by Mr Willi Stoph, Politburo member of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and prime minister of the GDR; Mr Gunter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; Dr Herbert Weiz, member of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council and minister of science and technology of the GDR; Mr Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR; and other officials.

At Sofia airport the high guests were welcomed by Mr Todor Zhivkov and other high party and state officials.

Airport Greeting

AU011935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Nov 79 AU

[Excerpts] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, on 1 November Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary general and GDR State Council chairman, arrived in Bulgaria on a short and friendly visit.

The following officials came to the airport to greet Comrade Honecker: Aleksandur Lilov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordnaov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Nacho Papazov; deputy chairmen of the State Council; members of the Council of Ministers, and leaders of public, political and scientific organizations.

This evening at the Boyana Residence, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, is giving an official dinner in honor of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary general and GDR State Council chairman.

1 November Talks

AU011916 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 1 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 1 (BTA)--Here today the party and state leaders of Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Erich Honecker, began official talks on questions of bilateral relations and the international situation.

They expressed satisfaction with the upward development of cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, between the two countries and peoples.

Special attention was paid to the economic links, reaffirming the striving of the two states for expanding specialization and cooperation in production and for further development of scientific and technological cooperation. It was pointed out that the deepening of economic integration between Bulgaria and the GDR will be a contribution to the fulfilment of the complex CMEA programme and to the strengthening of the socialist community.

In examining the international situation Mr Zhivkov and Mr Honecker put the accent on the questions connected with the consolidation and preservation of peace and security on the Continent of Europe. The two sides expressed their support for the new peace initiatives of the USSR, set forth by Mr Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin. They again emphasized their determination together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community to work with all their strength for the consolidation of the process of detente and the preservation of peace in Europe and the world.

Some other international issues of interest for the two states were also looked into.

On the Bulgarian side in the talks took part: Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Ministerial Council; Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs; Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP; Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, and Mr Vulcho Naydenov, Bulgaria's ambassador to the GDR.

On the part of the GDR took part Mr Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Guenther Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the SUPG; Mr Herbert Weiz, member of the CC of SUPG, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council and minister of science and technology; Mr Oskar Fischer, member of the CC of the SUPG and minister of foreign affairs; Mr Horst Neubauer, head of sector in the International Relations Department of the CC of the SUPG; and Mr Manfred Schmidt, the GDR ambassador to Bulgaria.

Official Dinner

AU012057 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 1 Nov 79 AU

[Text] On 1 November Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave an official dinner in honor of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the GDR State Council. The dinner was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Nacho Papazov; Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council; Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and others.

Vulcho Naydenov, Bulgaria's ambassador to the GDR and Manfred Schmidt, GDR ambassador to Bulgaria also attended the dinner.

The officials accompanying Comrade Honecker--Willi Stoph, Guenther Mittag, Herbert Weiz, and Oskar Fischer--also attended the dinner.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker proposed toasts which were listened to with great attention. The dinner took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Zhivkov Dinner Toast

AU012145 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 1 Nov 79 AU

[Toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and Bulgarian State Council Chairman, at the official dinner in Sofia on 1 November in honor of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary general and GDR State Council--recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Honecker, dear Comrade Stoph, dear GDR comrades, comrades: On behalf of the Bulgarian Party and state leadership, allow me to once again most cordially greet Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary general and GDR State Council chairman, a sincere and loyal friend of the Bulgarian people and a noted figure of the international communist and workers' movement. From the bottom of my heart I also greet Comrade Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Comrade Guenther Mittag, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; and the other dear guests from the GDR.

Comrades, we are still under the strong impression of Berlin's impressive celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. We still feel great happiness when we remember the patriotic pride of the GDR people while demonstrating its loyality to its workers-peasants' state and their support for the SED policy.

Please allow me, dear German comrades, here, on Bulgarian soil, to once again express our sincere and fraternal greetings on the great and historic heroism displayed by your party and people during the 30 years in which you uprooted forever fascism and militarism, and constructed the bright and strong building of socialism on German soil.

Recently, our people celebrated the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria with the same happiness and satisfaction with the achievements in the socio-economic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Our peoples are justifiably proud of the fact that they performed profound revolutionary transformations within a very short period, and achieved remarkable successes in their countries' socialist development. Our peoples have become strongholds of socialism in Europe and the world, especially in such important European areas as central Europe and the Balkans. This was possible because of the correct policy of the SED and the BCP, the fruitful work of the workers, peasants and intelligensia, and because of the great and comprehensive assistance of the great USSR and the friendship and cooperation with the other CEMA and Warsaw Pact member-countries.

Comrades, the development which has been achieved as well as the successes of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR in the various areas of life increase the possibilities and intensify the necessity of further developing the cooperation between the two fraternal countries. Two years ago, in September 1977, esteemed Comrade Honecker, we signed the new treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, and approved the basic trends on economic and scientific-technical cooperation and on further developing the socialist and economic integration between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR for the post-1980 period. The balance of these agreements' implementation is positive. The trade exchange between the two countries is developing at an accelerated pace. The share of specialization and production sharing is increasing. The scientific-technical cooperation is bearing positive results. We are working on coordinating our national plans for the 1981-1985 period. Broad scientific and cultural cooperation is being implemented. The friendly relations between the two peoples in every area are constantly intensifying.

I am convinced that these present talks of ours--which, as always, are taking place in a constructive atmosphere and in a spirit of sincere friendship and cordality--will facilitate the development and strengthening of the relations between our parties, countries and peoples.

We are striving to conduct a line of ever increasing specialization and production sharing, and exchanging experiences in the application of the most progressive production technologies in order to fruitfully plan our long range economic relations, and increase the effectiveness of our cooperation. By intensifying our socialist and economic integration within the CEMA framework, we increase our economic potential and our peoples' well-being and strengthen the power of the socialist community.

Comrades, we exchanged opinions on the present world situation, and I can note with satisfaction our full unity of opinion on all basic issues of international relations. The main efforts of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR and the fraternal socialist countries are directed towards solving the most important task of our time--protecting and strengthening world peace. In order to guarantee peace, the arms race must be stopped and real disarmament must be undertaken. That is why we warmly greet the newest peaceful initiative of the USSR as presented in Comrade Brezhnev's Berlin speech of 6 October. Mankind now awaits the reply of the Western states. We are full of steady determination to further struggle with all our forces to reducing the armed forces and arms in Europe. We do this together with the great USSR and the other socialist community peoples. We shall make further steady efforts for the convocation of a European conference on the political level--with the participation of the United States and Canada--which will review the entire complex of measures for military detente. Allow me to express our confidence that our efforts will not be wasted, and that despite all difficulties, peace will triumph in the world.

Dear comrades and friends, expressing our satisfaction and happiness with the visit to Bulgaria of Comrade Honecker and those accompanying him and the constructive and fruitful talks we are conducting in Sofia, I propose a toast:

--To the constant upsurge of the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and SED, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR.

--To our common friendship with the great USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries.

--To the health of Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary general and GDR State Council chairman.

--To the health of Comrade Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers' chairman.

--To the health of all our GDR guests.

--To the health of all those attending the dinner.

--Cheers.

Honecker Reciprocal Toast

AU012220 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 1 Nov 79 AU

[Toast by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary general and GDR State Council chairman at official dinner in Sofia on 1 November given in his honor by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council Chairman--recorded in German fading into Bulgarian translation]

[Text] Dear comrades: Please allow me first to express my happiness with our meeting in your beautiful country and allow me to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the exceptionally warm reception. I fully share your conviction that our talks are giving a new impetus and impulse to the fraternal cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

After signing the 14 September 1977 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance our relations were significantly intensified and we truly reached a higher degree in our cooperation exactly as envisaged by the bilateral agreements.

The fact that our meeting is taking place precisely during the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a positive sign. With justifiable pride we can point to the successful balance of our relations during the past decades. Today our cooperation acquired significant and comprehensive dimensions. In addition, the cooperation between our parties--always full of mutual confidence--has proved to be a stimulating one. We are successfully marching forward together with the CPSU and the USSR.

The full unity of thought between our two parties on all basic political issues has always been a permanent source of strength for our cooperation. This is confirmed at each new meeting. This has its historic roots in the joint struggle of the German and Bulgarian workers' class against imperialism, fascism and reaction. The names and deeds of Georgi Dimitrov and Ernst Thaelmann, the great sons of our peoples and passionate internationalists, are a symbol of this unity.

The present class struggle in the world poses new and higher requirements for our common work, and therefore, please allow me, dear Bulgarian comrades, to subscribe to the slogan of your 11th BCP Congress and stress it as a leading slogan for the future development of our relations: "Let us struggle for higher effectiveness and quality."

Dear comrades and friends, this year, our country's socioeconomic development took place entirely under the influence of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. Once again, this time on German soil, it was demonstrated what can be achieved by peoples who have done away with capitalist exploitation, and who have constructed a government of the workers and peasants, and started their march along the road of socialism and communism.

As you saw, dear Comrade Zhivkov, the celebration of our socialist republic's 30th anniversary turned into a joint holiday for the entire socialist community and an impressive demonstration of the unity between the GDR party and people.

We will further work to implement the program adopted by the Ninth SED Congress and further work will increase the production capacity of our national economy.

Preventing the danger of a world war and guaranteeing a lasting peace is a fundamental and important task of our coordinated foreign policy. The recent peace initiative voiced in Berlin by our comrade and friend, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, represents a new and powerful impetus for these vitally important interests of mankind. The USSR's proposals are a constructive and universally acceptable basis for achieving significant progress towards detente. Let all those who are members of the NATO states' cabinets--all those charged with state responsibility--recognized the order of the day and prove it by deeds.

The intensified rearmament of the imperialist system of pacts and the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads in Western Europe represents a serious blow to peace. Nobody can deny that this course, disguised by the false tale about the "threat from the East," endangers the entire future of our continent with all the additional negative implications about the relations between East and West and the relations between the GDR and the FRG, and the GDR and West Berlin. We should oppose this with carefully planned steps, in the spirit of the Brezhnev proposals.

We are convinced that the joint efforts of the USSR and the other fraternal countries for disarmament, curbing the rearmament and disarmament [as heard] will meet with support of all peace-loving forces and every sensible man because it is the supreme interest of the peoples that is at stake.

Dear comrades and friends, with full sympathy we follow the deeds of the Bulgarian working people who, full of energy and led by the experienced BCP, are marching forward toward constructing the developed socialist society. Today Bulgaria is a prospering socialist country which enjoys international authority. It has a strong economy and developed agriculture. The transformation of life achieved by you in an historically short period--35 years--have a really great significance.

I would like to take this opportunity in order to wish you dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov and dear Bulgarian friends and combat comrades, from the bottom of my heart, new successes in the further strengthening and constructing of your socialist motherland.

End of Talks

LD021008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0852 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Sofia--The talks between Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, ended here Friday [2 Nov]. They resulted in complete agreement on all matters discussed. A communique on the results of the meeting between the leading representatives of both parties and states was agreed upon.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT REPORTS SAWPY DELEGATION VISIT

AU011707 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 29 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Lyubomir Koralov's report: "Great Possibilities of Expanding the Cooperation"]

[Text] The SAWPY delegation led by Todo Kurtovic, chairman of SAWPY Central Committee, which is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Fatherland Front National Council, visited Ruse Okrug on 27 October. At the Ruse Okrug BCP Committee, the delegation had a warm and friendly meeting with the okrug's party and economic leaders.

Petur Petrov, Ruse Okrug BCP first secretary, briefed the guests on the successes reached in the okrug's socioeconomic development during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Gencho Kolarov, chairman of the okrug's Fatherland Front Committee, briefed the guests on the work of the okrug Fatherland Front organization.

Todo Kurtovic, SAWPY chairman, briefed the hosts on some aspects of SAWPY sociopolitical work and its work among the country's broad masses.

Afterwards, opinions were exchanged on the existing possiblities of expanding cooperation not only in various areas of life, but also on establishing and maintaining close relations between Bulgarian and Yugoslav cities, exchanging experiences and mutually getting to know each other, which will contribute to strengthening relations between the two neighbouring countries.

Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, who is accompanying the guests, took part in the meeting.

The Yugoslav guests tour Ruse city. They visited the heavy machine-building plant which is under construction and the "Soviet Russia" agroindustrial complex in Slivo Pole village.

On 28 October the delegation arrived in Varna Okrug. The SAWPY representatives were received by Todo Stoychev, Varna Okrug BCP Committee first secretary and Central Committee Politburo candidate-member. During the talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, he briefed the guests on the okrug's great progress in the socialist construction and the construction of a powerful economic base.

In reply, Todo Kurtovic briefed his host on the tasks solved by SAWPY's working people, and pointed out that there are good possibilities for expanding and strengthening the cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Sava Dulbokov, Vasil Rusev, chairman of Varna Okrug Fatherland Front Committee, and Khristo Khristov, Varna's mayor.

The SAWPY delegation reviewed the "Golden Sands" and "Albena" tourist complexes and toured Varna. The delegation members laid a wreath at the monument of the victims of the struggle against fascism and capitalism.

The Yugoslav delegation also visited the Devnya chemical combine.

BRIEFS

LILOV RECEIVES USSR FIGURE--On 30 October Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Nikolay Fedorenko, secretary of the USSR Writers' Union, and had a friendly talk with him. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Oct 79 AU]

STOYCHEV, SOVIET DELEGATION VISIT--On 28 October Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the BCP Varna Okrug Committee, received the Soviet cultural delegation led by Tamara Golubtsova, USSR deputy minister of culture, which is visiting Varna Okrug. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Oct 79 AU]

SOUTH AFRICAN 'NUCLEAR TEST,' INCURSION INTO ANGOLA SCORED

LD011816 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A Radio Prague news analyst writes the following on the racist South African armed attack on Angola earlier this week:

The racists' attacks this time were very strong. The aggressors penetrated up to 200 kilometres into Angola and attacked the towns of Lubango and Mocamedes, capturing strategic points and destroying bridges and important railway junctions. This terrorist action on the part of the South African racists isn't the first one, and all indications are that it will not be the last one, either. Nothing new is to be seen either, in Pretoria's stereotyped contention that the action was directed against Namibian guerrillas hiding on Angolan territory. Whatever the excuse is, the racists' actions constitute a gross violation of international law.

A qualitatively new fact which underlines the dangerous character of Pretoria's adventurist policies is that the raid cannot be viewed otherwise than in connection with South Africa's recent nuclear test. It's highly probable that the South African racists are prepared to use the nuclear test [as heard] not only for destroying the national liberation movement in Namibia, but also for global efforts to assert their interests in the whole of southern Africa. In this light, the racists' latest attack on Angola needn't be just a routine act of provocation, but part and parcel of what can be described as Pretoria's overall nuclear strategy in that part of the world. This gives a new urgency to the demand for a just solution of the Namibia problem--that is, the safeguarding of genuine independence for the Namibian people. Such a solution would, at the same time, imply the failure of South Africa's great-power plans, which constitute not only a threat to the national liberation movements in southern Africa, and to the so-called frontline states' sovereignty, but which by implication constitute a serious threat to world peace and international security.

DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR LEAVES FOR PDRY

LD301142 Prague CTK in English 0842 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Defense Minister Army Gen Martin Dzur left Tuesday for a friendly visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen at the invitation of Yemen Socialist Party Politburo candidate, Yemeni Defense Minister 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar.

SLAPKA PRESENTS MESSAGE TO PERUVIAN CP CONGRESS

LD020842 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Gejza Slapka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the city party committee in Bratislava, yesterday in Lima conveyed a message from the CPCZ Central Committee to the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Peru.

The message highly values the active contribution of the Peruvian communists to the attempts to further strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It expresses the conviction that fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the Communist Party of Peru will be further intensified.

HOFFMANN DISCUSSES TU COOPERATION WITH HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

LD302156 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Karel Hoffmann, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Trade Unions Central Council chairman, received here on Tuesday new Hungarian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Bela Kovacs. They discussed cooperation of trade unions between their countries.

Talk With Mongolian Ambassador

LD011620 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, received today in Prague Oldziyn Dorj, Mongolian ambassador to Czechoslovakia. In the course of a comradely conversation they assessed the possibilities of the development of the cooperation between the trade union organizations of the two countries in the interest of the further strengthening of the friendly relations between the people of Czechoslovakia and the Mongolian People's Republic.

ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

LD302154 Prague CTK in English 1955 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Algerian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Nur ad-Din Dellici gave a reception here on Tuesday on the occasion of the National Day of Algeria. Present at the reception were Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Matej Lucan, Federal Assembly Deputy Chairman Dalibor Hanes, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, and others.

STROUGAL RECEIVES DAMASCUS MAYOR FOR TALKS

LD310602 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today received in Prague the head of the delegation of the capital of the Syrian Arab Republic 'Abd ar-Ra'uf Qasim, mayor of Damascus, governor. [as heard]

The two representatives praised the results achieved in the development of the traditional friendly relations between the two countries and stressed that the necessary prerequisites exist to deepen this cooperation in all areas. The federal premier spoke with appreciation about the fundamental position of the Syrian Arab Republic regarding the resolution of the main international questions and problems. He assured the guest that Czechoslovakia will continue to support in all ways the just fight of the Syrian people and their efforts to achieve the construction of the country.

LENART ADDRESSES SOCIAL SCIENCES SEMINAR

LD012132 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A 2-day seminar of scientific and pedagogical workers from the field of social sciences, aimed at fulfilling the tasks of the uniform program of social sciences after the 15th party congress and at preparations of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in that field, ended at Casta today.

The seminar was addressed by Josef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. He focused his attention on issues of the party's economic policy at the present time and at the implementation of the strategic task of raising quality and effectiveness of work in all spheres of activity of our society. Vasil Bejda, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee reported on topical issues of ideological work of the party.

LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONY TO PLACE SVOBODA'S URN

LD011829 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The urn containing the ashes of Army Gen Ludvik Svoboda, meritorious party and state representative and member of the CPCZ Central Committee, today was placed in the Central Hall of the National Memorial at Zizkov Hill. The ceremony was attended by members of the family of the deceased and a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government, the Federal Assembly and the National Front Central Committee, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the part's Central Committee and president of the republic.

The delegation further included Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek and Jozef Lenart, as well as secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Jan Fojtik and Jindrich Polednik, members of the federal government, representatives of the Federal Assembly, political parties and mass organizations of the National Front of National Defense, the Czech National Council and other personages. Wreaths from the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic, the federal government, the Federal Assembly, the National Front Central Committee, the Ministry of National Defense as well as a wreath from the widow of Ludvik Svoboda and members of his family were placed at the bier with the ashes in the festive hall of the national memorial.

The guard of honor comprised generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army. The national anthem was played and the urn carried by generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army was then accompanied by participants in the ceremony to the strains of the "March to Fallen Revolutionaries" into the central hall. Comrade Ludvik Svoboda's ashes were then placed not far from the graves of Klement Gottwald and Antonin Zapotocky. The ceremony was concluded with the "Internationale."

PRICE OF ANIMAL FEED, FERTILIZERS INCREASES

LD311756 Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The (?investments) in the system of economic instruments in the management of Czechoslovak agriculture, which will come into force on January 1, 1980, are to support cattle breeding, help bigger concentration and specialization in farming and to close gaps between agricultural enterprises caused by different natural conditions, as well as to give an impulse to more economic use of feeds, fertilizers and human labour.
The prices of feeds will go up by 13 per cent and of fertilizers by 15 per cent, but will still receive subsidies of 3,300 million crowns annually. The reason for the increase are mounting prices of feeds and fertilizers in the world.

The higher costs will be fully compensated by higher purchase prices and adjustments of other economic instruments. Production profitability will rise in cases in which it has been low or nonexistent, for instance, in the case of cattle for slaughter, milk, pigs, geese, honey, and fresh water fish.

There will be an increase in bonuses paid to cooperative and state farms operating in bad natural conditions. On the other hand, enterprises operating in the best conditions will have to pay a higher land tax. The tax on profit will be more differentiated and enterprises with the lowest profitability will be exempt from it.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK FIELD CHORES--In Slovakia winter wheat has been sown on 96.4 percent of the planned acreage so far. While farmers in East Slovakia have already completed the sowing, almost 8,000 hectares of winter wheat remain to be sown in West Slovakia and 5,000 hectares in Central Slovakia. Of the 1,189,987 hectares to be plowed in Slovakia this fall, only 789,282 hectares have been plowed to date. Slovak sugar refineries have already procured 1,081,200 tons of sugar beets--harvest losses average 17.6 percent in Slovakia and are caused by the dry soil and the infrequent exchange of the dull blades of slicing machines. Grain corn has been harvested from 84,683 hectares so far. The harvest should be completed by 15 November. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Oct 79 pp 1,2 AU]

CZECH FIELD CHORES--Winter wheat remains to be sown on 67,000 hectares in the Czech lands; 35,000 of them will be sown in excess of the plan as an "insurance" against poor wintering. Potatoes remain to be gathered from the last 5,000 hectares--the hectares' yields average 192.6 quintals. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 24 Oct 79 p 1 AU] The sowing of winter wheat on almost 130,000 hectares in the Central Bohemian region was concluded on 26 October. The potato gathering from the region's 110,000 hectares has been finished 98.9 percent. In the North Moravian region, the gathering of sugar beet is 77 percent complete thus far. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 27 Oct 79 p 1 AU]

CONSULTATION ON ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT--On 19 October in Prague a consultation of general directors of economic production units and of departmental executives dealt with the results of the economic experiment concerning effectiveness and quality control achieved in a year and a half. It was attended by L. Ler, CSSR minister of finance and chairman of the government committee for questions concerning the planned management of the national economy, and by V. Janza, minister-deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ECONOMY--The Committee for Questions of the Planned Management of the CSSR National Economy, which met in Prague on 23 October, discussed the draft of measures aimed at perfecting the system of planned management after 1980 and the results of the implementation in the first 6 months of this year of the comprehensive experiment designed to raise the quality of products and the efficiency of management. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

INDUSTRY SHORTFALL LIQUIDATION--The shortfall in gross production of industrial enterprises in the Central Bohemian region for the first 9 months of this year has been liquidated and the plan for September overfulfilled by more than Kcs 100 million. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 6 Oct 79 p 8 AU]

DRUG ADDICTION FIGURES--At a press conference held in Bratislava on 16 October, Dr Iur Frantisek Omelka, director of a department of the Slovak General Prosecutor's Office, said, among other things, that although drug addiction in Slovakia is "not a serious problem," the "increasing number" of drug addicts cannot be ignored, particularly among young people under 20 years of age. In Bratislava, Omelka said, 142 drug addicts are registered; in the Senica District 21; in Levice 16; in Galanta 21; and in Kosice 116--and their number in this city is increasing by 8-10 cases annually. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 17 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CITED ON INTRA-GERMAN TALKS, DISARMAMENT

LD010854 Hamburg DPA in German 0802 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR has today for the third time in a few weeks confirmed its willingness to continue intra-German negotiations. The SED central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND stressed in an editorial that the GDR has declared its willingness to discuss with the FRG questions "bringing progress in securing peace and disarmament." This is "a realistic proposal to develop,within the context of peaceful coexistence,cooperation between the two German states in an area affecting equally the basic vital interests of all citizens of the GDR and the FRG."

Regarding the willingness to negotiate confirmed in October by SED chief Erich Honecker and in the recent disarmament proposals by Soviet state and part chief Leonid Brezhnev, the newspaper says: "If the West doubts the seriousness of our proposals, then it should put us to the test and accept our proposals, or at least show willingness to negotiate." The paper urges NATO to finally conduct "a policy of commonsense."

Beginning today, signatures are being collected in all GDR towns and communities for a "GDR declaration of intent" on the disarmament proposals. This will support Brezhnev's proposals. The declaration states: "We did not build our country up out of ruins for everything to sink back into rubble."

HONECKER RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE MILITARY DELEGATION

LD311628 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1416 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received the Mozambique military delegation currently visiting the GDR. The delegation is being led by Armando Emilio Guebuza, member of the Standing Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front [FRELIMO], national political commissar of the defense and security forces and acting defense minister.

During the talk, which was held in a friendly and comradely atmopsphere, Armando Emilio Guebuza conveyed greetings from Samora Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, which Erich Honecker most cordially reciprocated. The acting defense minister explained the efforts of his people and of the liberation forces toward the revolutionary transformation of the country and in its military protection from imperialist attacks, from acts of aggression by Rhodesian and South African mercenary units.

Erich Honecker praised the important successes of the People's Republic of Mozambique in the anti-imperialist struggle and in the construction of a new, progressive society. He expressed his pleasure that the relations between both parties, states and armies have been developing extremely rapidly and fruitfully since the signing of the friendship treaty in Maputo in February this year. He said that the visit of the Mozambique military delegation would contribute toward further strengthening the bonds of friendship forged in the anti-imperialist struggle and to the all-round deepening of the cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries. He said that the working people of the GDR considered active support for the just struggle of the peoples of Africa for their national and social liberation from the chains of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism in the firm fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other allied states as their internationalist class duty. Their initiatives and performances in fulfilling the decision of the Ninth SED Congress for the all-round strengthening of socialism and for its reliable military protection also served this aim.

HONECKER, DELEGATION DEPART FOR BULGARIA

LD010822 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0806 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A party and government delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, left this morning [1 November] for the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The delegation was invited by the first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria. The delegation included Politburo members of the SED Central Committee Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee secretary; as well as Herbert Weiz, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

Overflight Message to Husak

LD011753 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] While flying over Czechoslovak territory, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent a greetings telegram to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. The telegram states: En route to a friendly visit in the Bulgarian People's Republic, I send you and all the working people of your country fraternal greetings. We wish you and the Czechoslovak people further success in building an advanced socialist society in the CSSR and in our coming struggle for peace and socialism.

TANZANIAN MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS

LD311638 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1447 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--At the end of their 1-week visit to the GDR, the Tanzanian military delegation led by Deputy Defense Minister Col Seif Bakari had a cordial meeting on Wednesday [31 October] with Col Gen Werner Fleissner, deputy defense minister of the GDR.

During the friendly meeting in the Ministry of Defense the partners in the talk were unanimous in stating that that visit by the Tanzanian guests will contribute toward deepening the relations and cooperation between the two countries and armies. Colonel General Fleissner said he is sure that the soldiers of the GDR feel themselves to be firmly allied with the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Africa. The Tanzanian delegation was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport the same day.

JOACHIM HERRMANN MEETS WITH HUNGARY'S TIBOR RITTER

LD011546 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] An exchange of views was held today on topical issues of domestic and foreign policy between Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Tibor Ritter, deputy chief of the Department of Agitation and Propaganda of the MSZMP Central Committee. Also discussed was cooperation between the two parties in the ideological field. Joachim Herrmann and Tibor Ritter stressed in this respect the importance of the new Soviet peace initiative which Leonid Brezhnev put forward in Berlin.

TRAFFIC AGREEMENT WITH FRG SIGNED

LD311538 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1236 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A governmental agreement on lifting taxes and charges from road traffic was signed on Wednesday in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, between the departmental head in the GDR Finance Ministry, Hans Nimmrich, and the head of the FRG's permanent representation in the GDR, Guenter Gaus.

Under the agreement, trucks and buses no longer have to pay vehicle tax or road tolls during a temporary visit to the other state. A protocol laying down a lump-sum payment for road tolls for FRG-registered cars traveling in and through GDR territory was also signed. The existing agreement on transit traffic between the FRG and West Berlin is unaffected by the agreements. The new agreements serve, in accordance with the traffic treaty between the GDR and the FRG, to facilitate road traffic and to enable it to function as practically as possible. The coming into effect of the agreements is regulated by the exchange of separate notes.

In connection with the "Agreement Between the Government of the GDR and the Senat on Derestrictions and Improvements in Tourist and Visitors' Traffic" an exchange of letters took place today between the representative of the GDR Government, Dr Walter Mueller, and the Senat representative, Gerhard Kunze, in accordance with which from 1 January 1980 persons permanently resident in West Berlin traveling to the GDR in private cars will no longer have to pay the road tolls personally because they will be paid as a lump sum.

TRAFFIC SPEED LIMITS REDUCED TO CURB ACCIDENTS, SAVE FUEL

LD311342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0634 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] Berlin--The permitted maximum speed for vehicles on roads outside built-up areas will be reduced in the GDR as of tomorrow from the present 90 kmh to 80 kmh. The relevant regulation issued by the Council of Ministers and published in the Official Gazette comes into force on 1 November. The maximum speed allowed on superhighways remains 100 kmh.

The new measures aim at a more economical and rational use of fuel and is also in the interests of greater traffic safety and the further reduction of traffic accidents. In the first 10 months of this year, there were some 43,000 traffic accidents on GDR roads, one in three of which was caused by speeding. Different speeds between 60 kmh and 80 kmh for all kinds of trucks, buses, tractors and special vehicles also come into effect on 1 November. At present, there are 4.45 million vehicles in the GDR, of which 2.53 million are automobiles. There are also some 1.85 million light motorcycles.

TISCH PRESENTS AWARDS TO INNOVATORS, RATIONALIZERS

LD012358 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Fifty outstanding innovators and rationalizers received the certificate of honor of the FDGB executive in Berlin on Thursday. FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch, who presented the awards, paid tribute to the willingness and personal commitment with which the innovators constantly gave a fresh impetus to socialist competition. The richness of their ideas promoted scientific and technological progress and increased labor productivity and efficiency.

BISZKU HEADS DELEGATION TO ALGERIAN CELEBRATION

LD302210 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest--A Hungarian party and government delegation has departed for Algiers to participate in the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution. The delegation is headed by Bela Biszku, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo.

Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi greeted Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, on the occasion of Algeria's national day the 25th anniversary of the outbreak of the revolution. Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar also sent greetings in a telegram to Mohamed Ben Ahemed Abdelghani, the prime minister of the Algerian Government.

ACZEL RECEIVES FRG JUSTICE MINISTER

LD311108 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Deputy Premier Gyorgy Aczel has received the FRG minister of justice, Hans-Jochen Vogel in Budapest. Imre Markoja, minister of justice and the FRG ambassador in Budapest were present at the meeting.

Failure of Legal Assistance Accord

LD311838 Hamburg DPA in German 1650 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] Budapest--Federal Minister of Justice Hans-Jochen Vogel ended his 3-day official visit to Hungary on Wednesday. A legal assistance agreement cannot be concluded with Hungary in the foreseeable future since, as in the case with the USSR, there are differences of view on the inclusion of West Berlin. During Vogel's visit the question was discussed on how practical legal matters might be settled without such a treaty. Details will be discussed in the near future by experts from both countries. Vogel, who had been invited by Hungarian Minister of Justice Imre Markoja, invited him to visit Bonn in 1980.

KADAR RECEIVES W. BERLIN SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY DELEGATION

LD262102 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 26 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, received in the CC headquarters on Friday the delegation of the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party which is staying in Budapest under the leadership of the party's president Horst Schmitt.

An exchange of views was held in a comradely and friendly atmosphere about the activity of the two parties as well as about current issues of the international communist and workers' movement.

Present at the meeting were Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, as well as Gyula Horn, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the CC.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH AUSTRIA ON SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

LD272228 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 27 (MTI)--MTI reports from Vienna: The Hungarian-Austrian Joint Commission for Technical-Scientific Cooperation held its 4th meeting in Vienna between October 22 and 26. The commission discussed questions of execution of the two countries' inter-governmental technical-scientific cooperation accord.

At the end of the talks Friedrich Posch, ambassador of the Austrian Foreign Ministry, and Miklos Koszegi, head of the Technical-Scientific Cooperation Secretariat of the Hungarian Institute of Culture Relations, signed a protocol.

The document underlines the welcome development in bilateral ties and contains a list of 38 joint research topics in which both sides desire further cooperation.

LUXEMBOURG FOREIGN MINISTER THORN ARRIVES; MET BY PUJA

LD311032 Budapest MTI in English 0620 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 30 (MTI)--Gaston Thorn, foreign minister of Luxembourg, arrived late Monday evening in Budapest, for an official visit. The guest was met at Ferihegy Airport by his host, Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

Rezso Trautmann Meeting

LD011936 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 1 (MTI)--Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, Thursday received in Parliament Gaston Thorn, visiting foreign minister of Luxembourg, who is staying here at the invitation of Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. The cordial meeting was attended also by Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy.

Talks With Puja

LD311824 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 31 (MTI)--At the talks held in an open and sincere atmosphere, the foreign ministers of Hungary and Luxembourg devoted great attention to international questions. They discussed in detail the questions of detente, European security and cooperation and disarmament.

During the (?talks) they reviewed the relations between Hungary and Luxembourg, underlining that they are satisfied with the way they are developing.

After the talks, Gyorgy Aczel, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Gaston Thorn in the Parliament building. Frigyes Puja was also present at the cordial talks.

In the afternoon Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress met Gaston Thorn at the ministry. They reviewed the development of economic ties between the two countries.

KADAR, TRAUTMANN, ACZEL, PETER RECEIVE OUTGOING SFRY AMBASSADOR

LD011032 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar, Rezso Trautmann, Gyorgy Aczel and Janos Peter have received Yugoslav Ambassador Viktor Gasparovic, who was paying farewell calls. The ambassador has now left Budapest.

KADAR CHAIRS MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD012152 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee held a session today under the chairmanship of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. It debated and approved the briefing on current international issues and the submission on the tasks in preparing for the 12th congress. A communique will be issued on the session.

LABOR MINISTRY, STATISTICS OFFICE ISSUE 1972-77 REPORT

LD311022 Budapest MTI in English 0615 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 30 (MTI)--The Planning and Budget Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly held a meeting on Tuesday where it discussed the questions of differentiation in wages and incomes.

The Ministry of Labour and the Central Statistics Office stated in their report analysing the period between 1972-77: The differences in incomes between the various social layers and the branches of employment have decreased. The relative situation of the pensioners has improved; while by the per capita computation in 1972 they lagged 32 percent behind the national average income. In 1977 the figure dropped to 20 percent. The advantage of the co-operative peasantry has lessened as compared to the industrial workers' income from 14 percent 7 years ago to 8 percent in 1977.

The modification of regulators, due to come into effect on January 1, 1980, will henceforth link the scope of company wage-raises even more to the efficiency of production and management. A lively debate was aroused concerning the changes in the proportions of family incomes as well. The Central Statistics Office's survey on 16,000 households stated, among others, that in case of a family rearing two children, the per capita income is only 64 percent of the childless families. In case of a family with more children this percentage is even less favourable. It was on the basis of these facts that the summary evolved: The differences in income have decreased between the various social layers and branches of employment, but because of the demographic factors' influence, they have increased. The viewpoint formed at the session was that in conformity with the capacity of national economy, differentiation according to the number of children has to be checked and moderated, which is one of the key-questions of welfare policy.

MTI COMMENTS ON MODIFIED ECONOMIC REGULATING SYSTEM

LD301008 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 29 (MTI)--As already reported, at its Monday session the Hungarian Government discussed and approved decrees connected with the modification of financial regulators to be introduced on January 1, 1980.

In connection with the modifications, MTI commentator writes the following: The decree on the enterprisal income system regulates distribution of net profit among the state, enterprises and cooperatives in keeping with the requirements of the national economy's equilibrium by slightly increasing the state's share. The modified system will render companies and cooperatives increasingly interested in economic management. [sentence as received] On the basis of bigger postulations that manifest in the new producer's prices and world market evaluation reflected in foreign trade exchange, the incentive-giving character of the regulation will assert through the fact that the profit attained and its expansion under difficult circumstances will enable companies and cooperatives to increase their workers' incomes and their own development funds. As far as productivity is concerned, the income regulator system raises higher standards. As a result of this, enterprises' income will get differentiated. Companies functioning with low productivity will have harder circumstances, while those managing well and economically exporting their products will have better conditions. The regulation will encourage gradual phasing out of uneconomical production and expansion of the production of goods profitably marketable at home and abroad.

The decree dealing with agricultural establishments stipulates uniform income regulation for state and cooperative farms and their workers. With the increase in procurement price already announced, some state subsidies will be withdrawn while others will be reduced. Agricultural establishments operating under unfavourable conditions will continue to enjoy special support. Domestic and auxiliary farms will be entitled to chemical fertilizers, plant-protectives and assistance in obtaining basic, small implements necessary for farming on the same terms as large establishments.

The decree on enterprisal wage regulation will help the evolution of a more direct ratio between company performances and their scope for wage increase. The application of aggregate wage regulation in a wider sphere than hitherto will increasingly encourage differentiation in wage according to work outputs and stimulate a thriftier manpower management. The decree will inspire wider application of stimulating wage forms and make enterprises interested in relieving superfluous manpower.

In modifying the earlier decree on the order of investments, the government is not to introduce any basic change in the system of company decision and investment. Support to investment projects, however, will henceforth be linked to stricter economic conditions.

MEETING ASSESSES PROGRESS IN CURRENT AGRICULTURAL TASKS

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Oct 79 p 1 WA

[Text] Journalists were briefed on the current status of fall agricultural work by Istvan Meszaros, main department head, at a meeting convened on Tuesday at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. Taking everything into consideration, the farms have completed half of their fall work to date. Harvesting is considerably further advanced than it was at this time last year due to favorable maturing of crops and propitious weather. The results of preparations for sowing and actual sowing are about the same as those of last year.

As of Sunday [14 October], the farms had completed 85 percent of the soil work involved in preparing seed beds; during the coming days plows, disc harrows and combines must be used to prepare seed beds for wheat on 245,000 hectares. Farms of northern Hungary have completed 94 percent of preparations for sowing; those of Great Plain region, 83 percent. Drought is making work difficult in most parts of the country, especially in Szolnok and Hajdu counties. Of the nearly 2.4 million hectares due for fall plowing, 35 percent have been plowed to date.

Sowing of early fall crops, coleseed, alfalfa and red clover, has been completed. These crops have already emerged in most parts of Transdanubia since they received a little precipitation there. Early fall crops have emerged unevenly in most other parts of the country with the exception of the southern regions. Work has been completed on 99 percent of the area destined for winter barley. Sowing of rye will soon be completed as well.

Wheat sowing is the major task of the planters at present. To date 43 percent of the 1.3 million hectares intended for wheat have been sown. In fact, some of the large farms have actually finished sowing wheat. Between 60,000-65,000 hectares are seeded daily. Competent soil preparations has made it possible to sustain this tempo.

Progress in harvesting will permit completion of wheat sowing by the end of the month. Outstanding soil work is a prerequisite for high yields in Hungary. Proper sowing at the optimal time is every bit as important as the soil work and use of fertilizer.

As of Sunday evening the harvesting of sunflower had been completed on all but 1,500 hectares. Cutting of soya has been completed on all but a few hectares and over 90 percent of the potatoes have been dug. Forty-two percent of the corn has been harvested; its moisture content averages 28 percent as compared to 36-38 percent last year. In many places where corn will not be followed by wheat, the farms are clearing away the corn stalks. Frequently livestock is permitted to forage on the corn stubble.

Crops have been gathered in from 79 percent of the vegetable-growing area. This compares to 64 percent last year. Two-thirds of the work related to the vintage has been completed. Ninety-three percent of fall-ripening fruits, especially apples, have been picked; this compares to 64 percent last year.

BRIEFS

GDR MACHINE INDUSTRY MINISTER VISIT--Budapest, November 1 (MTI)--Invited by Metallurgy and Machine Industry Minister Istvan Soltesz, Dr Rudi Georgi, minister of tool and processing machine industry of the GDR, arrived in Budapest today to conduct talks with his Hungarian colleague on questions of cooperation in the machine industry. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD]

STUDY DELEGATION IN HUNGARY--On 26 October, Sandor Borbely, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, received Heinz Klempke, deputy chief of the SED Central Committee Department of Socialist Management who is heading a Central Committee study delegation, for a talk. GDR Ambassador Rudolf Rossmeisl also attended the talk. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH ITALY--Budapest, October 31, (MTI)--On Tuesday, Emil Schultheisz, Hungarian health minister, and Renato Altissimo, health minister of the Italian Republic, signed the health cooperation agreement of the two countries in Rome. Emil Schultheisz arrived back in Budapest on Wednesday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD]

FRENCH POSTAL AGREEMENT--Budapest, October 22, (MTI)--Arpad Pullai, Hungarian communication and post minister, and Norbert Segard, French under secretary of post and telecommunications, signed a scientific and technical postal agreement and a two-year work plan based on this. According to the agreement, a constant scientific-technical cooperation will be established between the Hungarian and French postal administrations for the development and application of new postal and telecommunicational technics. The cooperation covers exchange of technical information, technical and administrative workers and general documentation. The French under secretary of post and telecommunication was received by Vice-Premier Syula Szeker. Norbert Segard left Budapest on Monday evening. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD]

CULTURAL OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM U.S.--In the United States the president of the Hungarian Institute for Cultural Relations, Mr Rudolf Ronai, has conferred on the developing of cultural and technical-scientific relations. After his return to Budapest he described his talks as successful and added that a protocol was signed on the implementation of the Hungarian-American intergovernmental cultural, education, scientific and technical agreement. [Text] [Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD]

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR TO LAOS--Budapest, October 26, (MTI)--Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Laotian Revolutionary People's Party Central Committee, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, has received the entry visit of Janos Zegnal, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vientiane of the Hungarian People's Republic. [Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD]

BUCHAREST REPORTS ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT TITO

AU020955 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0930 GMT on 2 November 1979 begins a live relay from Bucharest's Otopeni Airport on the arrival of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito on a friendly official visit to Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu. According to the announcer, the high-ranking Yugoslav guest is welcomed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and "other comrades of the party-state leadership" as well as by thousands of Bucharest residents.

The announcer states that President Tito is welcomed by "Ilie Verdet, Stefan Voitec, Gheorghe Radulescu and Stefan Andrei" and that Tito is accompanied on this visit by "Petar Stambolic, Branko Mikulic, Josip Vrhovec and Metod Rotar."

The national anthems of the two countries are played. According to the announcer, the Romanian officials present are introduced to President Tito.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito are reported to review the honor guard and then leave the airport amidst the cheers of the Bucharest residents who rallied here to welcome the high-ranking Yugoslav guest. The live relay ends at 0945 GMT without an exchange of speeches.

EXCHANGE OF AMBASSADORS ANTICIPATED WITH MALDIVES

AU011451 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 1 Nov 79 AU

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Maldives have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the embassy level. It is the 130th state with which our country will maintain diplomatic relations.

SOCIALIST UNITY FRONT PLENARY MEETING REPORTED

AU011914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 1 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/11/1979--A plenary meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front took place on November 1, in Bucharest.

The agenda of the plenary meeting included the following items:

Debate of the draft documents of the Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, convening of the Second Congress of the Socialist Unity Front and the establishing of the rules of representation to the congress. The decision of the plenary session of the National Council for the endorsement and translation into life of the proposals of Nicolae Ceausescu for increasing the role of the Socialist Unity Front in the country's socio-political life, and for its improved organization.

The plenary meeting expressed full approval of and adhesion to the draft documents of the Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

Unanimously backed was the proposal advanced by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of July 4-5, 1979, by the working people, for the twelfth congress to re-elect Nicolae Ceausescu to the office of general secretary of the party.

The plenum decided the convening on January 17 and 18, 1980, of the Second Congress of the Socialist Unity Front, which will be preceded by the general meetings of the village organizations, and by the commune, town, conferences, the district conferences of Bucharest Municipality, the municipal, county conferences, the conference of the Bucharest Municipality, of the Socialist Unity Front.

The Second Congress of the Socialist Unity Front will have the following agenda:

Report on the "role and tasks of the Socialist Unity Front and its component organizations in carrying through the decisions of the Twelfth Congress of the RCP, the programme of the Romanian Communist Party of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism", the programme of measures for the organization and run of the general elections of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils, the draft manifesto of the Socialist Unity Front for the election campaign in the general elections of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils, modifications in the SUF statute, election of chairman of the Socialist Unity Front, election of National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

The participants expressed their full accord with the proposals of Nicolae Ceausescu for increasing the role of the Socialist Unity Front in the country's socio-political life and for its improved organization.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, the participants in the plenary meeting addressed a letter to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Meeting Decision

AU011909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 1 Nov 79 AU

["Decision of Plenary Meeting of National Council of Socialist Unity Front for the Endorsement and Translation Into Life of the Proposals of Nicolae Ceausescu for Increasing the Role of the Socialist Unity Front in the Country's Socio-Political Life and for Its Improved Organization"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/11/1979--The plenary meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front espouses and approves, the decision reads, the proposals of Nicolae Ceausescu for increasing the role of the Socialist Unity Front in Romania's socio-political life and for its improved organization.

The National Council sees these proposals as the expression of the permanent concern of the party's general secretary for the continuous development of socialist democracy, for the development of novel political-organizational structures apt to actuate and ensure the actual participation of all citizens of the country, irrespective of nationality, to the figuring out and building of their own future, of the country's destinies.

For the translation into life of the proposals, the plenary meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front endorses the following measures:

1. The foundation of the Socialist Unity Front's own organizations by villages, towns, districts, enterprises and institutions, of their committees, as well as the beginning of acceptance of individual members will take place in the period of holding the general meetings and local conferences of the Socialist Unity Front preceding the Second Congress of the Socialist Unity Front.

2. On organizing the general meetings, the local conferences and the congress of the Socialist Unity Front, improvements will be made in their organization and leadership, according to the provisions included in the proposals of Nicolae Ceausescu.

3. The National Council, the local councils of the Socialist Unity Front, the component organizations under the guidance of the party bodies and organizations will carry on wide activity for explaining and popularizing with the citizens the importance of this action in the country's political life.

SUF Resolution

AU011916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 1 Nov 79 AU

["Resolution of the Plenary Meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/11/1979--The National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, representative of all political, mass, civic and professional organizations, making the largest and most representative political body of the country, debated in its plenary meeting the draft documents of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, considering them to be a wide working programme, the document reads.

The plenary meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front approves of and adheres to the draft documents of the 12th RCP Congress, their content fully corresponding to the interests of the Romanian, Magyar, German working people as well as of those of other nationalities, to the will and targets of the whole people. The plenary meeting considers that the stipulations of these documents open fresh perspectives to the economic and social development of the country, marking a superior-quality stage in the process of engineering a new social order, apt to cause a new, more marked thriving of the society, the vigorous increase of its material and spiritual potential, the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the whole people around the Romanian Communist Party, the leading political force in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The participants in the plenary meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front lay stress on the realistic scientific character of the draft documents that are based on the achievements so far and turn to life the creative policy permanently promoted by the party, a model of responsibility to the people, a brilliant embodyment of loving this country. Plenary meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front is highly appreciative of the particularly valuable contribution President Nicolae Ceausescu made to working out the draft documents. Committing loyality and devotion in the service of the liberty and happiness of the homeland and of the people, to whom he devoted his whole life, proving special qualities as a revolutionary militant, ardent patriot and outstanding statesman, Nicolae Ceausescu enjoys the love and esteem of all citizens.

The plenary meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, notes with satisfaction and patriotic pride in the draft documents debated, the strong, renewing tendency imprinted by the general secretary of the party on all spheres of economic and social activity, which has made the period elapsed since the Ninth Congress of the RCP until now the most fertile one in Romania's history.

The plenary meeting of the National Council expresses full approval of the draft directives of the Twelfth Congress of the RCP for the economic and social development of Romania under 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan and the guidelines until 1990, which, by its provisions, will guarantee the harmonious development of the whole society, the high-rated growth of the national economy, the strong flourishing of science, education and culture, the further deepening of socialist democracy, the improvement of all social relations, of the scientific leadership of the whole society.

The organizations forming the Socialist Unity Front express their adhesion to the draft programmes of research and development in science, technology and energy, considering that by the application of their provisions, science and technique will best play their role of catalysts of the economic and social progress, and that the establishment and precise fulfillment of the guidelines of the energy policy of the party will secure the most efficient husbanding of national resources and the development of the country's energy potential, leading to Romania's self-sufficiency in this respect too, in the next decade.

The plenary meeting expresses its full agreement with the provisions of the draft programme of raising the living standard and continuously improving the quality of life, as embodiments of the high sense of responsibility the Romanian Communist Party shows as to providing high material and spiritual standards to the people. The plenary meeting underlines the necessity of continuously improving the activity of the councils of the Socialist Unity Front for better coordinating the activity of its component organizations, for increasing their participation in the ever more active involvement of the members of society in the political, economic and social life, for implementing the decisions to be adopted by the twelfth congress of the party.

The plenary meeting decides that the political and organizational activity of the Socialist Unity Front be still more channelled onto the implementation of the objectives of the plan of economic and social development of the country, to the improvement of social relations and of the running of public life, to the further development and deepening of socialist democracy, to the molding of all citizens in the spirit of the party's revolutionary theory, of the socialist principles of ethics and equity.

The participants in the proceedings of the plenary meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front express on this occasion too, their deep attachment to the party and state foreign policy, high appreciation of the activity of President Nicolae Ceausescu for the elaboration and promotion of this policy which fully meets the national interests of the Romanian people and at the same time, serves the (?general) cause of socialism and peace, of all nations' freedom and progress. The plenary meeting considers that by the further implementation of the party's foreign policy Romania will make an increased contribution to the development of collaboration and to the strengthening of unity of the socialist countries, of the developing and non-aligned countries, to the development of the relations with all states of the world, irrespective of their social system, to the political settlement of all interstate disputes and to the nonrecourse to the threat or use of force, to the strengthening of security in Europe and worldwide, to the building of a new world economic and political order governed by reason, relations of full equality, mutual respect, independence and sovereignty, confidence and multilateral collaboration, in order that each and every people may shape up its own destinies, in their fight for peace and the flourishing of the whole of mankind.

Expressing the ardent wish of its component organizations, of the country's citizens, the National Council unanimously de lares for the twelfth congress to reelect Nicolae Ceausescu to the high office of general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

FOREIGN SECRETARY VRHOVEC REPORTS TO ASSEMBLY

LD312031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

["Text" of report by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, delivered at 31 October session of the SFRY Assembly in Belgrade]

[Text] Belgrade--This report on the state of world relations, on the international position of Yugoslavia and on its foreign political activity refers to the period since the Ministerial Conference of the nonalined countries held in Belgrade in the summer of last year. This has been a period of exceptionally fruitful activity and of very intense consolidation of Yugoslavia's position and prestige in the world.

Yugoslavia has paid particular attention to the expansion of the influence of the policy of nonalinement, the affirmation of its original principles and goals and the consolidation of solidarity and unity of nonalined states on these foundations.

In this, Yugoslavia proceeds from the conviction that global world crises cannot be resolved and that the struggle for peace, security, development and progress in the world cannot be successful without the positive activity of the policy and movement of nonalinement on the world scene.

In its activity, Yugoslavia has proceeded from an analysis of the balance of power and from an assessment of essential trends in the world. This has led it to the conclusion that the crisis of the system of international political and economic relations is deepening. The process of the relaxation of tension has found itself in a stage of serious stagnation. The crisis hotbeds are increasing in number. The tendency of rivalry and confrontation between blocs and great powers, as well as pressures aimed at domination, interference and intervention are strengthening.

As opposed to these deep contradictions, very positive elements have also come to the fore. The aspirations and readiness of peoples to fight for their independence, national emancipation and an independent path for their own development have gathered powerful momentum, as have their aspirations and readiness to fight for the building of a different and more just world in which peace, security, equality and progress for all would be guaranteed.

In the broad wave of national emancipation which has engulfed the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, the policy of nonalinement acts as a sure road sign of their independence.

In the course of the entire past period, Yugoslav foreign policy has been fully equated with the progressive aspirations of the world and has been active in the struggle for their implementation. In a nutshell, this has been for us the active implementation of the nonalined policy.

Nonalinement

The policy of nonalinement represents a new quality unheard of so far in the history of international relations.

It has made it possible for all countries, small and medium-sized, and those which have been achieving their independence in the postwar decade, to participate actively in the solving of international problems and to link with this their own progress and national security.

This has also been reflected in the changing role of the United Nations, which today expresses more faithfully the real world and its needs. We must try even more to have the world organization adapt to the maximum precisely to these needs, that it might become truly universal.

The relations among great powers and relevant bloc groupings, whether in the form of confrontation or cooperation, cannot fill these needs of the world. The nonalined policy emerges as a necessary element of global world relations and thus also as a significant element of world stability. The policy of nonalinement is becoming an exceptionally significant factor for positive change of the world.

Various forms of foreign domination, of hegemony, of all kinds of subjugation and foreign interference make up the old system of relations based on privileges. Today this system can maintain itself under the conditions of world division into blocs and even expand through bloc rivalries, spheres of influence and the like.

Of course, reality tells us that we cannot simply abolish the division into blocs no matter how much we wish to do so. Nonalinement does not have that strength, nor have the conditions for this matured. But, it is very essential to know whether, by its political orientations and actions, the nonalined policy contributes to the deepening of this division or whether it strengthens those elements which overcome the division, and in this way abolish this division through a continuous and gradual process.

The success of the struggle against all forms of foreign domination and interference, including imperialism, colonialism, racism, and so on can be insured only if this struggle is linked with the independent and nonbloc activity of the policy and the movement of nonalinement. Were it to be either subordinated to or linked with the global strategic interests and positions of a bloc or a great power, it could not be successful.

When the nonalined policy comes out for the struggle against bloc policy, it does not mean that it also embarks on a struggle against countries that are members of these blocs.

On the contrary, one of the original and essential principles of the nonalined policy is active, peaceful coexistence. It is this policy that forms the basis of relations between nonalined states and relations of the nonalined states towards the rest of the world. This means that the nonalined movement cannot accept a point of departure which determines in advance its friends and its enemies.

A logic which holds that the process of relaxation should be developed and peaceful coexistence strengthen between the blocs, while at the same time a "cold war" should be waged between the movement of nonalined states and one of the blocs, is absurd.

Such a link would have two very dangerous consequences. It would lead to the ideological division of the movement into so-called progressive and reactionary parts and it would push into a global class war, which would in turn lead to a global world conflict.

Nonalinement does not advocate either equal confrontation or separate alliance with the blocs. Nonalinement assesses the concrete policy of great powers and of bloc groupings by the extent to which this policy threatens or contributes to world peace and the resolving of world crises, to the extent to which it imposes or eliminates various forms of foreign domination and interference and to the extent to which it supports or opposes the implementation of goals to which nonalinement aspires.

In fighting for peace and equitable cooperation, for the resolving of dangerous crises and major world problems and for democratization of international relations, the policy of nonalinement creates the most favorable framework for social progress and national emancipation and becomes a support in safeguarding the independence of nonalined countries. In this lies the progressive substance of the nonalined policy and with this it contributes also to the consolidation of various trends of the development of socialism in the world.

The experience teaches us that such a change in the world cannot be achieved in bloc division, nor by action--political or military--of one bloc against the other.

This knowledge is clearly expressed in the declaration adopted by the sixth conference of the nonalined countries held recently in Havana. That declaration contains the most comprehensive codification to date of the principles and goals of nonalinement.

There is no need to prove the significance of this for the further affirmation of the nonalined policy, for the consolidation of solidarity and unity of nonalined countries on these foundations and for the future activity of the nonalined movement in world relations.

I would like to remind you, comrades, that Yugoslavia was the host of the Ministerial Conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade in the summer of last year, a conference which had a decisive significance in determining the political foundations and guidelines for the preparations of the sixth summit conference.

In implementing these guidelines, our country has actively participated in the work of the ministerial meetings of the Coordination Bureau in Maputo and Colombo, in the work of the Group of 77 in Arusha and in the Fifth Congress of UNCTAD in Manila, as well as in the very important preparatory work carried out at the Coordination Bureau in New York which dealt with questions of the further democratization of relations and of decision-making in the nonalined movement.

The SFRY Presidency, the Federal Executive Council [SIV] and other high-ranking officials and organs of the federation were involved in our country's all-round activity on the international level, as was positively assessed at the recent session of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium held under the chairmanship of Comrade Tito.

Comrade Tito, president of the republic, made an exceptionally important personal contribution to the affirmation of genuine nonalinement, both during the course of the series of international visits which he undertook or received, and in his direct participation in and direction of our preparations.

The joint statement made by President Tito and Indian Prime Minister Desai on the need for the largest possible number of heads of state or government of nonalined countries to attend the sixth summit I would stress as being of particular significance. This statement met with a great reverberation in the nonalined world. In the critical moment in which it found itself, it was essential to dispel all malicious speculations about the future of the nonalined world, to thwart attempts to drive the movement into fractionalist waters, and to affirm anew the vital strength of the policy and effectiveness of the nonalined movement.

The part played by our delegation in the work of the sixth summit, and its contribution to its success, is well known.

The aforementioned session of the Presidium and Presidency gave a positive assessment of this. President Tito's personal role, and also his speech at the sixth summit, had a decisive influence on the content of the conference and the direction it took.

This found impressive expression in the unanimous adoption of a resolution giving special recognition to President Tito for his contribution to the founding of the movement, to the formation of the policy of nonalinement, to the safeguarding of the unity and solidarity of the nonalined countries and to the establishment of a more just order in the world.

I should like, comrades, to point out yet another important question which was dealt with at the conference in Havana. This concerns the standpoints on the further development of democratic relations within the movement and on the adoption of decisions by consensus, on the basis of open dialog and coordination of viewpoints. Experience warns us that wherever consensus is not achieved in such a way, problems rapidly arise and it is impossible to carry through the standpoints adopted. Consensus is an essential means of strengthening solidarity and unity in our movement, and it is for this reason that we attribute such great importance to this question.

The decision on increasing the Coordination Bureau to 36 members, in which it has fallen to the lot of Europe to share one more place with Africa, also marks the way toward a further democratization of relations. We consider this decision to be important, for it strengthens yet further the universal concept, in opposition to the thesis advocating the so-called tricontinental character of the policy and movement of nonalinement.

Crises

The decisions of the sixth summit, in the formulation and adoption of which the Yugoslav delegation took an active part, pointed out the orientations and directions of action of the nonalined movement in the future.

I should say that in addition to the firm affirmation of the integrity of the authentic principles of nonalined policy, the most important standpoints are those relating to the respect for and realization of the inviolate principles of sovereignty of peoples and countries, and of their inalienable right to self-determination, to national independence and to an independent path in social and political life. These rights of peoples may in no way be curtailed, nor must they be trampled upon by use of force, by interference or military intervention.

In this connection the meeting in New York of ministers of foreign affairs of the nonalined countries adopted the Yugoslav delegation's proposal that one of the priority issues at this session of the UN General Assembly be the continuation of intensive work on elaboration of and adoption at the earliest possible date of a declaration on the inadmissibility of foreign intervention and interference in the internal affairs of states.

Our country is consistently guided by these principles in its overall international activities. In our approach to the global crises in our epoch, we energetically advocate that no aggression whatsoever shall find reward, for we consider this to be a vital criterion for the safeguarding of the bases on which the international system of security rests.

In connection with these crises our country takes up principled standpoints, inspired by the UN Charter and nonalined policy, and takes these as the sole possible signposts in the search for just and peaceful settlements.

Yugoslavia has from the very beginning stood on the side of the peoples of southern Africa. It supports their liberation movements--the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and SWAPO of Namibia--proffering them full political and material aid, in order that they may fight for and win their freedom and independence by all possible means including that of armed struggle.

We state ourselves to be in favor of every political opportunity which can lead to peaceful settlements. For this reason we agree that it was necessary to offer a chance to the London negotiations on the independence of Zimbabwe, or to the plan of the "Five" for the independence of Namibia. But it would be unforgiveable if this meant an attempt at abuse aimed at throttling these peoples' struggle for freedom, and further insisting on preserving colonialism and racism by means of so-called internal settlements.

In such a case the world organization would have to undertake energetic measures including sanctions according to Article 7 of the Charter, in order to support the peoples of southern Africa and also of the frontline states, who are constantly exposed to the aggression of the racist regimes in Salisbury and Pretoria. If we did not do this, the selfish interests of those who support such a course would open the gates to wider bloc confrontations, with unforeseeable consequences for peace and security on the African Continent.

In the Middle East we are still confronted with the continuation of crude aggression which shows no readiness whatsoever to withdraw. This is unfortunately the consequence of the tolerance which is manifested towards Israel's unyieldingness from selfish, so-called global-strategic interests. What is more, Israel is making use of separate paths and agreements to undertake even cruder aggressive actions against the neighboring Arab lands, and illegal usurpation of the Palestinian land.

If greater decisiveness and greater political realism were demonstrated, particularly in accepting the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people and in recognizing the PLO as their just representative, we believe that it would still be possible to move towards an integral and just settlement of this crisis by peaceful means.

It is true that this year's session of the UN General Assembly showed a number of positive trends in this direction expressed by the countries of the West European "Nine," but this is still insufficient for any progress to be made from the present standstill.

It is our conviction that the time has come for the whole problem to be returned to UN competence, for only the United Nations is the right place to seek a successful settlement of such a profound and dangerous world crisis.

In Southeast Asia the crisis is also becoming more profound. As is well-known, successive military interventions have turned this territory into a dangerous hotbed of a broader conflict, in which the interests of various powers are involved and come into conflict. The misfortune lies in the fact that it is desired to "break" the crisis by a stubborn continuation of military intervention in Kampuchea. Regarded in the long term, realism says that this is too risky a path and is in contradiction to the principles of the UN Charter.

A just and lasting settlement of this crisis may be found only by peaceful means which would guarantee a cessation of intervention and of foreign interference, respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and security of Kampuchea and the other countries in the region. Such a settlement would have to make it possible for the people of Kampuchea themselves to choose their own socio-political system and form of government for their country.

Within this framework a way out could also be found for the difficult problems of refugees, hunger and the other sufferings of the peoples of the area.

Proceeding from these same principles, we devote great attention to the Cyprus crisis. This involves not only the deprivation of a nonalined country's sovereign rights, but also presents a permanent threat to the peace and stability in this area of the Mediterranean.

We would wish that a just and realistic settlement to this crisis be found as rapidly as possible, a settlement which would return full territorial integrity to and consolidate the independence and unity of the nonalined Republic of Cyprus. We see the opportunity for this as lying in the consistent application of the UN resolution, and in agreement between the two Cypriot communities which would lead to a federative entity, with equality and prosperity in their communal life.

The consistency of our standpoints with regard to [words indistinct] may be seen in our constant support for the positive initiatives of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of the Korean people and the strengthening of the independent and nonalined position of that country.

This is also confirmed in our approach to Western Sahara as a colonial question, which can be settled peacefully only on the basis of self-determination, on the basis of UN resolutions and the decisions of the OAU and the movement of nonalined countries.

It is in keeping with these principles that our delegation has advocated the treatment of these questions and has also adopted attitudes on them at this year's session of the UN General Assembly, which is still in progress.

Disarmament

Comrade delegates, we attach primary importance to the process of genuine disarmament. The arms race constantly threatens stability and peace in the world. It also consumes vast funds which represent an intolerable burden even on countries with great economic-financial possibilities.

The special session of the UN General Assembly which was devoted to this question was significant by virtue of the fact that for the first time the world organization took a direct obligation to be constantly present at efforts to settle this exceptionally serious problem of the present-day world. However, the results which have been achieved since then are not very encouraging. This only serves to confirm that the road toward halting the race and toward genuine disarmament will be hard and long.

For this reason we consider that it is necessary to work persistently and simultaneously for the realization of detente, disarmament and development as a complete process in which each part should boost the other instead of hindering it or being conditional on it.

In this direction we expect greater activity from the commission and the committee on disarmament. As far as we are concerned, we approach with great attention the analysis and appraisal of all possible ways which could lead to the halting of the nuclear and conventional arms race and would offer the possibility of genuine disarmament. In this sense we have received with attention the proposals made in various quarters in connection with the existing arms race on European soil.

For this reason we also consider as positive the recent initiative by Chairman Brezhnev announced in Berlin.

We are aware of the sensitivity of the questions related to the existing balance, intensity, ways and forms in which disarmament would be carried out, types and kinds of weapons and the armed forces which would be covered and so forth. It is also clear that the proposals made in this connection must avoid the danger of causing a propaganda war.

Nevertheless, we think that all initiatives which offer a reduction in these destructive instruments of death are welcome, because we prefer rivalry in disarmament to that in armament, and we prefer the balance of trust to the balance of fear.

New Economic Order

However, political and military crises and the arms race are not the only causes of long-term instability in the world. The alarming state of the world economy, the constant deterioration in the position of the developing countries and the growing gap that divides them from the industrially developed countries are increasingly having the same effect.

This problem was discussed very seriously at the sixth summit. The awareness and appraisals of its gravity and the necessary lines of activity which would lead to the genuine building of a new international economic order are contained in the summit's economic declaration.

The appraisals of this state of affairs are well known. I would only point out that the failure so far in the dialogue between the north and the south is the consequence of the absence of political readiness of the industrially most highly developed countries to search for real solutions within the framework of the establishment of the new economic order.

The sixth conference reiterated the readiness for a dialog, and to this end launched the idea of global negotiations. We hope that this will meet with a positive response, which will make it possible to work out a detailed program of preparations during the current session of the UN General Assembly.

It seems to us that along with the preparations of the Group of 77 for global negotiations, it would also be very useful to work out the appropriate measures aimed at promoting cooperation between the developing countries. In this way we would embark on the realization of one of the most significant attitudes of the sixth summit, which speaks about reliance on our own resources. This would, on the one hand, raise our economic relations to the level of our political relations and, on the other, would strengthen our position in the global negotiations.

It is very important that our country works out our approach fully and comprehensively, so that associated labor and other self-managing associations can involve themselves in a most concrete manner in the realization of this important and complex program. There is no need to particularly stress how important this is for our own development and our international economic position.

It is obvious that these programs must be realistic and based on mutual interests. They would have to extend to the spheres of raw materials, energy, industry, agriculture, transfer of technology, scientific-technical cooperation, setting up of joint funds and financial cooperation.

Since the question of energy is becoming one of the most critical aspects of world economic and even political relations, we should pay great attention to it. This is because it is reflected as a disputed issue not only in north-south relations--between oil producers and the industrially most highly developed consumers--but also in the relations between the developing countries themselves--between the oil-producing countries and the poorest oil-consuming countries.

Havana adopted certain general guidelines in this connection and an informal dialog, in which Yugoslavia is taking part, has begun between the ministers of foreign affairs of the group of nonalined countries--producers and consumers of oil. We consider this encouraging.

Apart from the global negotiations and the inclusion of the question of energy in them, we are also faced by the task of reaching agreement on the strategy of development in the third decade, which is to be discussed at the next special session of the UN General Assembly.

It is necessary that all nonalined countries pursue a united political action against the increasingly pronounced tendency on the part of the industrially most highly developed countries to seek solutions, with the aim of protecting their own interests, to those problems which concern the entire international community through closed economic groupings. We wish to point out that this does not solve the existing crisis in the world economic system, but merely deepens it.

As for the new international economic order, it is also important that all the economic-political groupings of the industrially developed countries understand that this is not a question of determining who is to blame for the inherited state of affairs, but involves the need to insure that the new economic order is in the interest of the entire international community, its stability and its progress.

Our country is faced with a considerable amount of work on the further elaboration of the system of the new international economic order in all its essential elements, as well as on the definition of Yugoslavia's place and role in its realization.

It is of particular importance to us that all factors of our society be involved to the maximum in the elaboration of comprehensive programs and in their realization, which would contribute to the strengthening of comprehensive cooperation--and especially economic cooperation--with nonalined and other developing countries.

Within this framework the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs continues the work, on the basis of the Federal Executive Council's decision, on the regularization by agreement of consular relations with these countries, which constitutes an important element of the positive encouragement for mutual cooperation.

Europe

Our country is very interested in the increasing affirmation of the principles of nonalined policy on European soil. We notice that in Europe, too, there is growing respect for and interest in this policy. This was also manifested by the presence of seven European states with the status of guest at the conference, along with the three European member-states of the nonalined movement.

The relaxation of tension in Europe, which followed the long years of the "cold war," has had a positive effect on the general situation in the world.

However, reality shows that relaxation of tension and strengthening of security cannot be a lasting and stable development in Europe if at the same time in other parts of the world crises multiply, force is used, military interventions are undertaken, foreign domination and hegemony are spreading and the rivalries between the blocs and the great powers grow deeper.

The world has never been so interdependent as it is today. This above all demands that detente should develop on a universal basis, that it should comprise all regions of the world and all spheres of international life and that all members of the world community should participate in it actively and on an equal footing.

We also attach significance to the need for relations between the great powers and between the blocs to be settled in a peaceful manner, within the framework of the spreading of the process of the relaxation of tension. However, these relations must not be settled at the expense of others and cannot on their own insure the security and stability of the world.

We see the realization of the continuity of the Helsinki Conference as a significant contribution to the development of relations in Europe and to the strengthening of European cooperation and security. In this light we attach great significance to the forthcoming meeting in Madrid as a fresh positive impetus.

It is obvious that the preparations for and the possible results of the Madrid meeting also depend to a great extent on broader relations, especially on relations between the great powers. By saying this, I wish to stress that they bear particular responsibility for insuring that no obstruction resulting from their confrontation will block the Madrid meeting. That is to say, we remember the way the Belgrade meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe suffered from this very fate. However, on that occasion, too, owing to the efforts of the neutral and nonalined countries, the Belgrade meeting succeeded in preserving the continuity of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which represented a significant achievement in the circumstances which were prevalent at the time.

It is our conviction that in Madrid there should be an equal approach to the contents of all baskets, and their implementation should be approached from the positions of the 10 basic principles contained in the preamble of the Helsinki document. This would make it possible for us to seek solutions for real progress and to prevent the use of Helsinki decisions for propaganda rivalries.

In any case, the military and political relaxation of tension should be linked more closely in Madrid. Difficulties have also been caused by the fact that the degree of political relaxation achieved has had no influence whatsoever on military relaxation. Therefore, we shall have to make efforts towards promoting measures aimed at consolidating trust in order that these two processes might proceed parallel to one another. We also have to pay full attention to economic cooperation, where we are still only at the stage of preliminary deliberations. There is also no dispute about neutral and nonalined countries advocating the further promotion of human contacts, exchange of information and the like.

Yugoslavia was one of the first countries which by its regulations relating to the sphere of human contacts had regulated as far back as 1963 the free travel of its citizens abroad and the entrance of foreign citizens to the SFRY. In accepting the UN resolution of 1966, the SFRY proposed to all states with which it maintains diplomatic relations the conclusion of agreements on the permanent abolition of visas on a reciprocal basis. So far we have concluded agreements on complete or partial abolition of visas with 52 countries.

In addition to the wish for the promotion of mutual relations, in particular with nonalined and developing countries, our approach also reflects Yugoslavia's activity in the implementation of the Final Act of Helsinki aimed at increasing and easing the movements of people, this being the essential precondition for the promotion of relations between states. We see in the cooperation and coordination of actions by neutral and nonalined countries of Europe a new aspect in the building of European relations. They act increasingly as a catalyst of interbloc relations, thus opening for Europe a perspective which would not be based merely on bloc agreements, but on the inducement of such European trends as would carry within them the possibility and incentive to overcome the division of Europe into blocs. This is a long-term process but it should be developed and promoted today.

We link most closely the consolidation of European cooperation and security with the area of the Mediterranean, an area which cannot remain outside such trends if we want stable peace and security in Europe. We are continually advocating that the Mediterranean be turned into a zone of peace and cooperation for all countries of this geopolitically significant strategic area.

Relations With Others

Comrade delegates, two important aspects characterize the foreign policy of socialist Yugoslavia.

First, its link with Yugoslav social identity. Our foreign policy has its origins in our self-managing system and is the federal nature of our community, and this calls for its continuous and genuine socialization;

Second, the entirety of our nonalined policy in all spheres of international life and of our position in the world. This makes it possible for us to adhere consistently in our activity on the world scene to the principles which have never dragged us into pragmatism but which represent at the same time the best basis to safeguard and promote our national interests.

Thanks to this, in its approach to the phenomena of the present-day world, Yugoslavia has never felt the dualism which would stem from the fact that it is at the same time a socialist and a nonalined country. On the contrary, these have been for us two definite aspects of a unity in which we have found the most optimum expression of our national interests and our maximum contribution to the implementation of the most progressive aspirations and needs of mankind. We are building our relations with other countries consistently in line with the principles of full sovereignty, independence and autonomy, equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit.

We are applying these principles equally in our relations with all countries ready to accept them, regardless whether they are nonalined or socialist countries, great powers and members of blocs, European and neighboring countries.

Our relations with the Soviet Union, the United States and China are developing successfully to mutual benefit. They are based on full equality, along with mutual respect and consideration for the principle of noninterference. We consider these relations to be a significant contribution to the positive trends in the world and we wish to continue to promote them in a comprehensive manner. The content and the nature of these relations confirm the principle of our independent policy and of our orientation never to develop relations with one country at the expense of and against another.

We can say that we have well developed and manifold relations and cooperation with socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

We wish that they continue to be promoted, because we believe this is in our joint interest as well as in the interest of broader positive trends on the European Continent.

We also have manifold and fruitful relations with the countries of Western Europe, and these relations are developing continually to mutual benefit. We attach great significance to these relations, because we consider them to be a positive contribution to the stability of Europe and an example of active peaceful coexistence.

As regards economic relations, we particularly point out the existence of various economic-political groupings whose consolidation into special circles, along with the consolidation of various forms of discrimination and protectionism, could have long-term negative consequences for the economic situation in the world.

Our country is developing comprehensive economic ties with members of CEMA and the EEC. We consider this to be mutually beneficial and we wish to further develop these ties.

The large trade imbalance that we have with the EEC, however, has raised some significant questions. We believe these questions are of interest to both sides and that the right solution, therefore, must be found by mutual agreement.

In this connection we are now discussing the new mandate of relations with the EEC. In this context I would like to stress that there is no need to particularly point out the interdependence of economic and political factors in this sphere.

The political approach of the EEC to this problem is positive, showing appropriate breadth and realism. The economic approach is still too restrictive and encumbered by a series of special selfish interests. The impression is that there is still not enough readiness to uniformly examine the problem in all of its aspects.

There could be two ways out of the present untenable situation:

Either to resolve this jointly, which would stimulate the achievement of balance in our economic relations on a continually growing level; or, the necessity to take relevant defensive measures on our side, which would establish the necessary balance at a lower level and which would mean a noticeable reduction in our economic relations with the EEC.

It is in our interest to have a solution found in line with the first, the positive, direction. This certainly calls for appropriate readiness of the other side.

In the context of our relations with some Western European countries, we are paying great attention to questions linked with the position of our workers who are temporarily working in those countries. This refers to the conditions of work, social security, care of families, education of children, etc. We are continually discussing this subject within the framework of bilateral relations with these countries, and we are seeking relevant solutions which would be fully in line with the realization that our people contribute with their work to the development of countries in which they temporarily work.

With regard to our relations with some of these countries, we are particularly apprehensive by the fact that we still meet with a tolerant attitude on the part of governments towards the activity of the hostile emigration, which makes use of terrorism directed against our country and our citizens. It is not always clear to us who stands behind such tolerance towards something which represents an international crime condemned by the world community and which constantly tries our relations with these countries.

I would nevertheless like to take this opportunity to accentuate those positive examples which have recently demonstrated greater readiness on the part of some of these countries to oppose this criminal activity in a more decisive fashion.

We welcome this and consider this to be an important contribution to the development of good relations between us. At the same time, this correctly coordinates the conduct of these countries with the steps and measures now being undertaken within the framework of the United Nations with regard to terrorism as a form of international crime.

Our relations with the countries of Western and Eastern Europe are characterized by our desire to develop useful cooperation in all spheres and to promote that which we have in common. At the same time, we must not close our eyes to the differences which are the result of the differing views or differing positions of our countries, just as these differences must not be allowed to present a hinderance to our good relations.

Neighbors

Comrades, Comrade Tito spoke recently in Pristina about the state of and development of our relations with our neighbors. He stressed our desire and readiness to build friendly relations, imbued with mutual trust and respect.

Where there are open questions we wish to conduct a constructive dialogue and to seek settlements within the framework of strengthening cooperation and trust, not confrontation. In order for such an approach to be fruitful, it must be accepted by both sides in these relations.

Just recently we have taken part in a series of inter-state meetings which have demonstrated the intensity of development of these relations in positive directions. Such development of mutual relations is not only in the bilateral interest, but is more broadly in the interest of strengthening stability, peace and trust in the Balkans and in this part of Europe.

In our relations with neighbors we attribute particular importance to consistent adherence to the principles of sovereignty, independence and noninterference, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders. This is primarily important because the principles involved here are those upon which international relations must be founded, but also because this territory of ours is a kind of interface between two military-political groupings.

Were these principles not consistently respected, this territory would turn into a unique kind of "grey zone" in which foreign interests would claim the right to a presence.

However, we wish this area to become an example of cooperation between peoples and countries, such as would introduce into European relations positive elements towards overcoming bloc divisions and confrontations.

Within the framework of positive development of good-neighborly relations, I should like to stress in particular the importance we attribute to national minorities.

We do this for two reasons. First, because we are a multinational community, so that we in our country devote great attention to the all-round, equal and free development of all nationalities. And second, because some parts of our people live in neighboring countries, which we must also take account of.

We consider that nationalities must be a bridge for even better relations, understanding and friendship between neighbors. But they can truly be such bridges only in the conditions of a free life, which includes optimum conditions for their cultural, educational and economic development, and on this basis the safeguarding of their national identity.

I should like to stress that in this area we have realized notable and valuable results in relations with Italy, as the visit by President Pertini confirmed. And we attribute great importance here to further joint efforts, too, for successful realization of the Osimo accords.

I should also like to inform you that the results of my recent official visit to the Republic of Austria were assessed by both sides as extremely important for the further successful and all-round development of our relations and of friendly good-neighborly cooperation. It is important that the Republic of Austria should devote particular attention to the fulfillment of the obligations under the state agreement directed toward guaranteeing the all-round development of the Slovenian and Croatian nationalities in Austria, and preserving their national identity.

We esteem in particular and we see particular value in the fact that the positive development of overall relations is opening up as a framework for further successful settlement of this issue, too. I should also like to stress that the settlement of this issue may, for its part, contribute even more to a successful development of relations as a whole.

We may also state that our relations with Hungary, Romania and Greece are traditionally stable and good, for they are founded on mutual respect and esteem for mutually adopted principles. We think that real possibilities and mutual interest exist for us to develop these further in an all-round way.

As concerns Romania, such development in our relations is vitally stimulated by the practice of regular meetings between our two presidents.

In relations with Bulgaria, we desire to develop positive and all-round useful cooperation in all spheres. We desire that this should become the framework, too, for settlement of open questions, along with constructive dialogue and mutual respect. We can certainly not accept approaches such as would damage the vital interests of our country or of segments of our people beyond our borders.

As President Tito stressed in Pristina, we shall continue to exert efforts to realize with neighboring Bulgaria relations such as we already enjoy with other neighbors, because we believe that this is in the mutual and broader interest.

Proceeding from the same principles which speak of full respect for independence, territorial integrity and noninterference, we also approach the building up of our relations with Albania, in the desire that these, too, should be relations of good-neighborliness.

We are ready to make our contribution to the development of these relations, to develop those forms of concrete cooperation in which we have a mutual interest, and to respect the differences deriving from varying views and positions of the two countries. We consider the positive development of our relations to be in the mutual interest and also in the interest of peace, stability and security in the Balkans.

Comrades, in the recent period Yugoslavia has continued to conduct a dynamic policy in world relations and has exerted great efforts to make the maximum possible contribution to the positive settlement of the major problems of the world in which we live. Yugoslavia has seen in this its own national interests, proceeding from the conviction that in a world in which the right of the strong rules and in which freedom is sacrificed to the powers of domination and hegemony, no country could feel itself free and secure. Such a principled policy has brought our country great prestige in the world, which lays upon us even greater obligations in the future.

NOVIKOV DELEGATION VISITS CROATIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

LD011750 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--The Soviet delegation, headed by Vladimir Nikolayevich Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is paying our country a 1-week visit at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council, visited Zagreb today. The Soviet delegation had talks with a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, headed by Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, who stressed that meetings of this kind contributed to the development of relations between the SFRY and the USSR.

During the talks, which were attended by Nikolay Rodionov, Soviet ambassador to the SFRY, and Valentin Gusev, Soviet consul general in Zagreb, as well as by the directors of several large economic organizations from Croatia, it was noted that on both sides there was interest in and possibilities for expanding mutual economic cooperation, which was developing successfully.

The Croat economy accounted for one-third of Yugoslavia's total economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. Especially successful results were being achieved in shipbuilding, machine building and electrical machine building.

Interest was expressed on both sides in promoting cooperation in these fields and in cooperation in the building of equipment for nuclear power stations and in oil, petrochemical and other fields.

TITO LEAVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD020954 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0838 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and the LCY, left this morning for an official friendly visit to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The following left together with President Tito: Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; and other officials.

At the airport in Batajnica, President Tito was given a festive sendoff, which was attended by highest-ranking Yugoslav leaders.

TANJUG REPORTS DATA ON DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE WITH ROMANIA

LD011836 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1641 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 1 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Romania plan to increase their bilateral trade next year by 15 or 20 per cent.

This year the value of trade between the two countries should amount to about 350 million dollars, with a permanent deficit existing on the Yugoslav side. Exports of Yugoslav goods to Romania this year are to amount to 150 million dollars, and import of Romanian goods to Yugoslavia to about 200 million dollars.

These data were announced today at a meeting in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy on economic co-operation between the two countries. The meeting concluded that Yugoslav-Romanian economic relations should be promoted to reach the level of the highly developed political relations.

Yugoslavia and Romania have set up lasting forms of economic co-operation through joint investments and industrial co-operation. In this co-operation a highly important place belongs to the joint undertaking on the construction of the "Iron Gate" hydro-electric power system on the Danube. The two countries have already constructed the first phase of this system. The second is under preparation, and the third, which is now being negotiated, will be probably constructed in co-operation of the two countries and neighbouring Bulgaria.

The two countries' long-term co-operation also covers iron and steel industry, chemistry, production of electric locomotives, buses and some other articles.

LCY COMMISSION NOTES GROWING TIES WITH EUROCOMMUNIST PARTIES

LD011815 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The LCY and the communist parties of Western Europe, especially those which support Eurocommunism, are carrying out quite varied and high-level cooperation. This cooperation has intensified since the 11th LCY Congress, where it was stated that these parties are elaborating an independent strategy and tactics of struggle for socialism in keeping with the economic and political conditions in highly developed capitalist society.

This was noted, among other things, at today's meeting of the LCY Commission for International Cooperation, which considered some questions of the LCY's international activity. The meeting was chaired by Zvonko Grahek, deputy chairman of the commission.

It was emphasized during the discussion, in which Nijaz Dizdarevic, Joze Smole, Zorica Priklmajer, Franjo Vinter and Lazar Covic took part, that the European communist parties are increasingly becoming an important factor in the national as well as international field. Increased activity by these parties shows their determination to work independently and autonomously in the search for ways of socialist transformation of their countries and to elaborate their policy in a dialog with other parties. On the other hand, these parties are increasingly grasping the importance and role of the policy and movement for nonalinement, as also pointed out be President Tito in his speech at the sixth conference of the nonalined countries in Havana.

These parties have also adopted a positive stance towards essential questions of international economic relations and in the struggle for a new international economic order and are increasingly grasping the identity of interests of the working class in the capitalist countries and undeveloped countries. They also show growing interest in the Yugoslav theory and practice of self-management.

The commission expressed support for such an orientation by the Eurocommunist parties and in this sense pointed out that all this had produced sufficient elements for a high level of cooperation between the LCY and these parties on the basis of full mutual respect and understanding.

Hakdija Pozderac, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, who led the LCY and SAWPY delegation to the 10th Congress of the Tunisian Socialist Destourian Party, spoke about this congress. During the discussion, it was emphasized that there should be more active cooperation and more frequent exchange of opinion with the Destourian party.

Rudi Kolak, head of the LCY delegation which recently attended the conference of the British Labor Party as an observer, briefed the commission on this conference.

FRG INTERIOR MINISTER IN BELGRADE FOR CRIME PREVENTION TALKS

LD011758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1646 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Gerhart Baum, FRG minister of the interior, arrived in Belgrade tonight on a 2-day official visit.

At Belgrade airport the FRG internal affairs delegation, which Interior Minister Baum is heading, was welcomed by Franjo Herljevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs. Also present at the arrival was Horst Grabert, FRG ambassador in our country.

Official talks between Interior Minister Baum and Federal Secretary Herljevic started tonight. They will consider possibilities for promoting cooperation between the FRG and SFRY internal affairs organs, especially in the suppression of terrorism and other forms of criminal activity.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GUINEA-BISSAU'S VIEIRA

Reception With Tito

LD311324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Karadordevo--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito this morning received Joao Bernardo Vieira, principal commissioner of the Council of State Commissioners of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

During a long and friendly conversation, particular stress was placed on the importance of consistent implementation of the policy of nonalinement and of application of the decisions of the sixth nonalined summit so as to strengthen the independence of the countries and to resolve acute problems of international political and economic relations.

Considerable attention was paid to the distrubing situation in the south of Africa. President Tito very sharply denounced the latest attack by South African racists on the towns in the People's Republic of Angola, which represents a crude attack on sovereign rights of this independent nonalined country.

President Tito and Premier Vieira pointed out in particular the need for further efforts in order to develop and promote bilateral cooperation between the two friendly countries in various areas.

The meeting was attended by Vezelin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the President of the Republic; Bozidar Bukumiric, SFRY ambassador to Guinea-Bissau; by H.G. Gomes, director of the Office of the Principal Commissioner; and by others.

Trade Agreements Signed

LD012242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1943 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The festive signing of the agreement on trade and economic cooperation, which took place in Belgrade tonight, marked the end of talks between the government delegations of the SFRY and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau led by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Joao Bernardo Vieira, principal commissioner of the Council of State Commissioners.

Today's continuation of talks between Djuranovic and Vieira started with an analysis of the results of separate talks held by Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, and Armando Ramos, state commissioner for trade, industry and crafts, as well as by Luka Banovic, federal secretary for justice and federal administration, and Dr Fidelis Almeida Cabral, state commissioner for justice.

The talks between Rotar and Ramos dealt with cooperation in the field of trade and investments and in the scientific-technical field. It has been agreed to expand cooperation in the field of trade exchange, and the agreement signed tonight represents the basis for it. Views were exchanged on the investment plans and needs of Guinea-Bissau and the possibilities of the Yugoslav economic organizations to participate in these investment programs. It was proposed to conclude a 3-year agreement on scientific-technical cooperation, which will include the training of cadres from Guinea-Bissau and the work by Yugoslav experts in this friendly nonalined country.

The talks between Banovic and Almeida included a thorough exchange of views on the possibilities of cooperation between the justice departments of the two countries and an exchange of information on the sociopolitical systems in Yugoslavia and Guinea-Bissau. It was proposed to consider the possibility of signing an agreement on cooperation in the field of the judiciary.

The two heads of government, Djuranovic and Vieira, expressed satisfaction with the results of talks during this visit. They represent a big step toward the implementation of earlier agreements and readiness to cooperate which was expressed during the talks between President Tito and Luis Cabral.

It was assessed that the visit by Principal Commissioner Vieira was very useful and that it will represent an important stimulus to further promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between our two nonalined countries. Principal Commissioner Vieira invited Veselin Djuranovic to visit Guinea-Bissau which was, it is reported, accepted with pleasure.

After the talks, Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, and Armando Ramos, state commissioner for trade, industry and crafts, signed the agreement on trade and economic cooperation. The signing was attended by President Djuranovic and Principal Commissioner Vieira and members of both delegations.

Principal Commissioner Vieira's visit to our country ends tomorrow.

TANJUG REPORTS ON 31 OCTOBER SFRY FEDERAL CHAMBER SESSION

LD011346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At its session today, the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly, chaired by Dobroslav Culafic, discussed the proposal of the SFRY Presidency to start changing the SFRY Constitution. The Federal Chamber decided to submit the proposal of the SFRY Presidency to republican and provincial assemblies in order to obtain their agreement on changes in the SFRY Constitution.

When this agreement has been obtained, in all likelihood at the November session, the Federal Chamber will decide on the change in the SFRY Constitution. Today's session of the Federal Chamber was attended by Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency, and by Ivan Dolnicar, secretary of the Presidency.

At today's session, the delegates--members of the Federal Chamber--heard the report by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, on the development of international relations and on the foreign political activity of our country. Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, spoke about the foundations of the 1980 federal budget, while Imer Pulja, federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs, spoke about the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market.

The first speaker in the debate on the state of international relations and on our country's foreign political activity in connection with Josip Vrhovec's report was Vahida Hodza (Kosovo), who stressed that "among our peoples there has never been and there is no dilemma about the significance and irreplaceability of the policy of nonalinement."

She spoke in particular about Yugoslavia's economic and other types of cooperation with nonalined and other developing countries and she advocated "a critical reexamination of the results achieved" in this sphere in order that the set goals and proclaimed policy might be more fully and more consistently implemented.

The Balkans are not a large geographical region but represent an area with significant burdens of the past, an area in which all present-day political, military and ideological differences and contradictions of our world and of our times are manifested, Vahida Hodza said. The relations among countries of this region must therefore rest strictly on generally accepted and generally acknowledged principles of equality, independence, noninterference and other principles. The more that the Balkan countries adhere to these principles, the more there will be attempts to develop and nurture cooperation wherever possible--along with respect for differences--and the more we can expect with certainty even better results also in bilateral relations with our neighbours, too.

The speech by our president in Havana, as an expression of our joint assessments, attitudes and proposals and as a logical reflection of the internal content and international orientations of our socialist self-managing society, Vlado Janzic (Slovenia) said, confirmed the awareness about Comrade Tito's special and prominent role in present-day international relations.

Janzic stressed that the nonalined conference in Havana had experienced total success regardless of the difficulties with which it had been confronted, and that its results "had most eloquently refuted the wishes of those forces which prophesized not merely the failure of the conference, but also the disintegration of the movement as well as those others which had advocated the reorientation of the movement and the abandonment of the movement's original principles."

Bozin Jovanovic (Serbia) advocated the adoption of concrete and long-term programs and he stressed that "our economy has already achieved a certain level of cooperation with a large number of nonalined and developing countries."

Jovanovic cited the example of insufficient border area economic cooperation in the Timok region, which lagged behind in cultural, sports and other relations. In saying this, he illustrated the need for further development of this cooperation in line with good-neighborliness and the principle of mutual interests.

However, Bozin Jovanovic said, it is clear that greater Bulgarian territorial claims toward our country, which are also expressed in the negation of the Macedonian nation and of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria, represent the greatest obstacle in efforts to get this cooperation promoted and expanded.

Ilija Topaloski (Macedonia) devoted most of his speech to the session of the Inter-parliamentary Union in Caracas immediately after the sixth summit in Havana. He said that that session had been "a kind of barometer of the reactions of various political structrues to the nonalined summit conference."

Speaking about the relations between our country and Bulgaria, on which he said that "unfortunately, they are not good," Topaloski compared them with the situation immediately following World War II, when among the Macedonian minority in that neighboring country, "an atmosphere of national renaissance prevailed."

The events which have followed have crudely disrupted and eliminated that situation, Topaloski said. He went on to add that in Bulgaria at present it is being asserted that "Dimitrov was wrong to conclude the Bled and other agreements with our country." True enough, the assessments about Dimitrov are not being made public because it is being taken into account that the Bulgarian people will not easily accept a posthumous compromise of one of the most glorious personalities of their history and of the international workers' movement.

The documents of the nonalined adopted in Havana, Mihailo Javorski (Croatia) said, represent a significant achievement not merely for the nonalined movement and policy, but also for mankind as a whole because they represent at the same time the most comprehensive and the most modern concept of resolving international problems and of building new relations in the world.

In the Mediterranean and in Europe there are also phenomena of pressures against freedom and the independence of peoples, Javorski said. This is particularly felt on the southern and southeastern borders of the Mediterranean in the form of interference in internal affairs and in the maintenance of existing crisis spots, as well as in the fanning of new crisis spots.... However, in Europe, despite attempts by bloc to preserve the state of lasting dividion, tendencies of cooperation in line with the principle of noninterference and full equality are strengthening and this demonstrates the true interests of the peoples of this continent.

In closing the debate on the state of international relations and Yugoslavia's foreign-political activity between last year's Ministerial Conference of the nonalined in Belgrade and the sixth summit in Havana, Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Federal Chamber, proposed four conclusions which the delegates unanimously accepted.

The Federal Chamber decided to accept the assessments and attitudes contained in the report by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, about the proposal of the conclusions in connection with the summit conference in Havana being prepared for one of the coming sessions; about the Federal Executive Council binding itself to prepare a program of actions and measures for the implementation of the summit decisions; and about the Federal Executive Council preparing a report on the implementation thus far of the conclusions of Yugoslavia's Federal Assembly on economic relations between our country and developing countries and on the implementation of the economic decisions of the fifth conference of the nonalined in Colombo.

In the debate on the proposed foundations of the budget, Gliza Savic (Croatia), rapporteur of the Committee for the Federal Budget, said that the proposed federal budget for next year did not provide the direction for a way out of the present accumulated problems. It is necessary to reduce current consumption to the frameworks of the social product. He proposed that some obligations envisaged by the budget should be postponed. If we want the budget to have a stabilizing effect, it is necessary to determine the real possibilities of the economy, to reduce investments in noneconomic activities and to encourage an economical use of budgetary resources, all the more so as the full damage of the catastrophic earthquake has not yet been definitely assessed. Boris Kraljevic (Croatia) believed that organizations of associated labor cannot be burdened by new obligations and that the budget should remain within the frameworks of the social product. The time has come to coordinate at long last the wishes and the possibilities, Kraljevic said.

Vladimir Stijepovic (Montenegro) warned that contributions of 42 percent by the republics and provinces could not be insured without an additional burden on the economy. Svetislav Popovic (Serbia) made a positive assessment of the practice of discussing the federal budget on a broader basis. He proposed that the Federal Executive Council should examine every possibility of reducing the proposed foundations of the budget. Rudi Sepic (Slovenia) said that the proposed foundations of the budget were 31 percent higher compared with last year's and that this was a steep increase, particularly when one knew that not all obligations had been embraced by it. Rahim Sejdiu (Kosovo) stressed that the federal budget must be part of the function of stabilization, while Eduard Cencic (Croatia) said that the discussion on the budget should in fact be a discussion on the possibilities of our economy.

After the debate, the Federal Chamber adopted the proposal on the foundations of the federal budget for next year as the material which could serve in the forthcoming activity dealing with the definitive working out of the federal budget.

In the debate on the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market, Milica Pajek, the delegate from Vojvodina, stressed that the further development of unity in this sphere was an essential precondition, not merely for the rational social division of labor, but also for the equality of Yugoslav nations and nationalities. The equality of nations and nationalities implies the freedom of circulation of goods, services, knowledge, ideas, technology, manpower and such, Marija Bakalovska (Macedonia) stressed. The fact that only 25 percent of integration processes go beyond municipal borders and only about 5 percent go beyond republican and provincial borders shows clearly the level of the development of economic integration achieved and imposes the need for decisive action aimed at overcoming such a situation.

The delegates then adopted the report on the 5 years of work of Tito's fund for providing grants to young workers and workers' children in Yugoslavia, the report on the application of the law insuring payments between users of social resources, and conclusions in connection with discussing the analysis on juvenile delinquency.

The law on the changes in the law determining and allocating the total receipts and income was also adopted today in urgent procedure. The essence of this legislation is that work organizations operating at a loss can pay personal incomes, but instead of the guaranteed amount, at the most only the amount representing the average personal income paid in the relevant republic or province.

At the end of the session, the delegates unanimously adopted the proposal that Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen, the delegate from Montenegro, be elected as the new president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly. Dobroslav Culafic, the current president, was relieved of his post because he had been elected as a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

IMER PULJA ADDRESSES FEDERAL CHAMBER DELEGATES

LD011110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1421 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--It is the joint request of all sociopolitical communities and organizations of associated labor that the solutions pertaining to the system and which exert an influence of efficiency on the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market should be consistently implemented. This was stressed by Imer Pulja, federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs, in his speech to the delegates of the Federal Chamber today. The normal functioning of the Yugoslav market is of vital interest both for the economic activities of the organizations of associated labor and for the speedier development of all sociopolitical communities and the equality of the nations and nationalities within the framework of the unified economic area of Yugoslavia. This is also the basic precondition for the most efficient possible use of economic capacities, activation of domestic potentials and the more successful inclusion in the economic trends of the world market and the international division of labor.

Imer Pulja noted that in the sphere of goods and services circulation, the unified Yugoslav market functions relatively well. The basic goods trends are carried on in normal fashion over the entire area of Yugoslavia.

However, there are also phenomena that are disrupting the progress of trends of individual goods and services. The disruption of the unity of the Yugoslav market is manifested above all in the isolationism of the market in order to insure the marketing of one's own goods. Phenomena of linking the marketing of goods in which the market is not interested with the marketing of goods for which the offer is less than the demand have also been observed.

There are also cases of trade making the marketing of some goods dependent on special concessions and of wholesale trade being directed through one's own organizations; artificial shortages, too, are often being created in order to force a higher price. Some sociopolitical communities refuse to give approval for the opening up of installations dealing with goods circulation to organizations of associated labor in other areas. In saying this, Pulja went on, I don't want to negate the fact that the differences in the level of development of the republics and provinces exert an objective influence on the unfavorable trends in connection with the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market.

The integration processes have basically been developing within the republican and provincial borders. Tendencies toward regional isolationism and the formation of autarchic economic structures at the level of the republics and provinces have resulted from this. This has led to monopolistic tendencies as regards the isolation of the market.

Pulja warned that the process of pooling labor and resources in the production and circulation sphere is developing only slowly. Mutual income-based integration is laid down by many self-managing agreements but in practice it is not being implemented in most cases. Organizations trading in goods, in particular the foreign trade organizations and the wholesale organizations, do not share the gate of the producers but as a rule acquire an income which is higher than their contribution in creating this income. In the same vein, slow running-in of the next system of economic relations with other countries exerts an unfavorable influence on the trends of goods circulation and in some goods sectors redirects these trends into republican and provincial frameworks. The imports system at times supports the monopolistic position, and under the shield of "protecting" domestic production, the battle of associated labor for greater productivity, lower prices, better quality and a greater range of goods is being hindered.

The high demand in all sectors, in particular the demand for investments, cannot be satisfied with the supply from domestic production and imports. Balance of payments difficulties have made for restrictions in imports of some consumer goods and recently also in reproduction material. This restricts the supply of goods and the regional reorientation of goods trends; this, in turn, disrupts the supply of the market and undermines its unity. The greatest problems in the normal functioning of the unified Yugoslav market emerge in the sector of the movement of the resources of social accumulation. As a consequence of reducing integration to republican and provincial borders, the process of pooling labor and resources, too, moves chiefly within this framework and often also within the framework of more narrow sociopolitical communities. The slow progress in the self-managing transformation of the banking system also contributes to this. In the pooling of labor and resources in the sphere of foreign exchange trading, too, attempts at closing up [zatvaranje] within republican and provincial frameworks is also felt.

In present practice, Pulja said, only 1 percent of investment activity is carried out by involving resources from other areas. However, a greater activity in the sphere of pooling labor and resources between individual republics and provinces, in particular in the sphere of power industry, has recently been manifested.

What is of particular significance for the further development of the unified Yugoslav market, its stability and better functioning is the development of the system of self-managing planning. Without self-managing planning one cannot imagine the harmonious economic development of the republics and provinces, and the country as a whole. Only by the speedier and more efficient development of self-managing planning, Imer Pulja stressed, will we also more speedily harmonize the joint interests of organizations of associated labor and of republics and of provinces, and this will contribute to a more harmonious development of the entire community.

But self-managing planning cannot find its full expression if the process of pooling labor and resources does not also develop at the same time, in particular in those economic spheres which are of vital interest for the harmonious development of the country as a whole. What is necessary, therefore, is a consistent struggle in the implementation of the system of self-managing planning and the pooling of labor and resources and, on this basis, the building of income-based relations in line with the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor.

KOSOVO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL NOTES HARVEST LAG

LD012108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1632 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--At today's session of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo it was noted that the fall agricultural work in the province is running noticeably behind schedule. For instance, the corn harvest had been completed on 95 percent of the area sown to corn in the Kosovo plain and in the region of Metohija on only 60 percent of the area. Sugar beet has also been harvested only on three-fifths of the total area sown to this industrial crop, and the harvesting of sunflowers is also lagging behind. The delay in harvesting has also had an adverse effect on the beginning and dynamism of the autumn sowing work. In the social sector sowing has to date been completed on only 44 percent of the planned area, and the figure for private holdings is even lower. The council adopted the view that this calls for exceptional efforts and the maximum utilization of every available moment in order to speed up the fall agricultural work.

The Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly is also reported to have discussed at its session today, among other things, a number of problems concerning railroad transportation in the province. It also pointed out the need for adopting a series of measures aimed at expediting the loading and unloading of rail freight cars and making the fullest possible use of the capacities of the railroads as a whole.

VOJVODINA TECHNICAL EXPERTS CONSULT ON ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD012144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--Over 30,000 engineers and technicians in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina are ready to make their contribution to further development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, which are based on revolutionary traditions and experience of the national liberation struggle, on the constitutional principles and documents adopted at the 10th and 11th LCY congresses and on the provisions of the Law on Associated Labor and the Law on National Defense.

This was emphasized at the beginning of a 2-day consultative meeting organized under the heading "Vojvodina Engineers and Technicians in All-People's Defense" which opened in Novi Sad today.

The meeting was attended by Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federation of Engineers and Technicians of Yugoslavia; Matija Sedlak, vice president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina; Col Gen Petar Matic, chairman of the Commission of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection; Rudo Sova, vice president of the Vojvodina Assembly; Maj Gen Milenko Radovanov, commander of the Provincial Staff of Territorial Defense; Vasa Silic, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina; Zivko Blagojev, provincial secretary for national defence, and other officials.

The meeting will discuss present activities and still wider and specific inclusion of the engineering-technical cadres in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Radoslav Radovanovic, representative of the Provincial Secretariat for National Defense, pointed out specific geographical, hydrological and other conditions of organization of all-people's defense in Vojvodina, which is a typical flat country, and recalled that the national liberation struggle confirmed the correctness of our party's policy that armed struggle against the enemy and every aggressor can be successfully led also in the flat areas of our country.

The consultative meeting continues.

TITO SENDS GREETINGS TO CONFERENCE ON ORIGINS OF KPM

LD011646 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, the president of the republic, has sent a letter to the participants in the scientific conference on "the foundation and development of the Communist Party of Macedonia," which is being held in Skopje. The letter states:

Dear comrades: I send you cordial greetings and best wishes for you to make a creative contribution to the further study of the historical significance of the foundation and development of the Macedonian Communist Party (KPM).

The Communist Party of Yugoslavia (KPJ), struggling against the antipopular regimes in the prewar period, decisively advocated the defense of the national interests of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, and in particular for the realization of the centuries-old aspiration of the Macedonian nation for national identity and statehood. The elaboration and consistent implementation of political standpoints on the national question was of particular importance for the victory of the socialist revolution, for the maturing of the working class into a leading social force and of the KPJ into the avant-garde of the working class and all our nations and nationalities.

The decision of the fourth conference of the KPJ, held in 1934 concerning the founding of the Communist Parties of Slovenia, Croatia and Macedonia, is one of its most important decisions. This historic decision was, in the case of the KPM, realized at the height of the national liberation struggle in Macedonia and throughout Yugoslavia. The foundation of the KPM at the end of [words indistinct] Central Committee at the beginning of 1943--represented a powerful stimulus to the further development of the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution in Macedonia.

The path toward these goals was neither easy nor simple. Waging an armed struggle against the German, Bulgarian and Italian fascist occupying forces and their Yugoslav servants, and especially against the policy of denationalization, the Macedonian communists, at the same time, had to struggle against the dangerous attempts to incapacitate the armed uprising and to isolate it from the unified and joint national liberation struggle of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. The Macedonian people, with the KPM at their head, successfully fought and won that struggle. With its blood and sacrifices it showed its irrevocable orientation toward the unified community of the nation and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Following the victory of the socialist revolution, the Macedonian nation and the Albanian and Turkish nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia achieved major results in their material, social and cultural development.

The working people of Macedonia have thereby made a major contribution to the overall development of the socialist self-managing community of freely united and equal nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The results we have achieved on the bases of socialist self-management, and our consistent policy of nonalinement, have insured great prestige in the world for the SFRY and great respect for the LCY in the international workers' movement.

I express the conviction that your conference, as one of the important ways of marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the KPJ, will make a valuable contribution to the further study of the affirmation of the entire revolutionary and communist movement in our country, which led to a historic turning point in the life of our working class, nations and nationalities. Every authentic revolution--such as ours was and remains--must analyze and illuminate in a Marxist way its sources and experiences, so that in its continuity it may regard even more profoundly and in an even more all-round way its immediate and future tasks.

BRIEFS

CPSU STUDY GROUP VISIT--Belgrade--Svetozar Durutovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a CPSU study delegation led by Pavel Smolskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department. The CPSU delegation, which is visiting our country as part of the program of cooperation between the LCY and CPSU, was informed about the LCY's activities in organizational party work. In a lengthy friendly conversation, Svetozar Durutovic briefed the CPSU delegation on the basic directions of the LCY's activity in realizing the tasks established by the 11th LCY Congress. Pavel Smolskiy discussed the topical tasks of the CPSU. The CPSU study delegation left Yugoslavia today. At the Belgrade airport, the delegation was seen off by Slavko Filipi, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD]

SOVIET ARMY PRESS DELEGATION--Representatives of the editorial offices of Soviet military newspapers headed by Maj Gen J.A. Skorodumov visited the editorial offices of Yugoslav army newspapers from 24 to 29 September. The delegation was also received by Col Gen Predrag Djuric, chief of the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. [Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2097 4 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH UNITED STATES--Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, yesterday received John Moore, president of the Export-Import Bank, and Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador to the SFRY. The possibilities for expanding cooperation with American firms were discussed. It was noted that great possibilities and mutual interest exist in joint investments in industrial cooperation, particularly in the sector of agriculture and the food processing industry, machine building and other sectors. It was agreed to carry out the appropriate preparations and continue with contacts. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Oct 79 p 2 AU]